

# DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS REVIEW 1982 FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

HK111448 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jan 83

["A Summary of News: International Situation in Retrospect and Prospect" -- "Interviewer" Zhan Jun [2069 6511] interviews Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Li Yanning [2621 1693 1337], director of the International Affairs Department of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; Zhu Lie [2612 3525], deputy director and deputy chief editor of the Shijie Zhishi Publishing House; and Huan Xiang [1360 6763], adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and responsible person of the Research Center of International Issues under the State Council -- dates of interviews not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Zhan Jun] In 1982 the Central Television Station broadcast a total of more than 5,000 pieces of international news for the audience throughout the country. People can see from them that the world in 1982 was still in turbulence. What major events occurred in 1982? How should we look at the international situation in 1982? Here we invite some experts to answer these questions for comrades and spectators.

Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is the most important task of people in the world today. Who are the main forces in the struggle against hegemonism? We interview comrade Wang Bingnan of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. He will brief comrades and spectators on the situation in which countries and peoples in the Third World have risen on the international stage.

[Wang Bingnan] In 1982 Third World countries achieved some important successes in the struggle against hegemonism and colonialism. In the general course of their existence and development, Third World countries and peoples must wage a resolute struggle against expansionism and hegemonism. Now we can see that at the forefront of the antihegemonist struggle Third World countries, in the course of safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty, have dealt heavy blows to the superpowers, which practice hegemonism. In addition, Third World countries have played an important role in the United Nations. As we know, the United Nations did not have a good reputation in the past, for on many occasions it was controlled by the United States and became its voting machine. Afterward, the United Nations became a place fought over by the United States and the Soviet Union. The rise of independent Third World countries then greatly changed the face of this world body.

In 1982, with the support of the Third World countries, the United Nations again adopted a resolution requiring the Soviet Union to withdraw its army from Afghanistan, and it thwarted the Soviet-Vietnamese scheme to usurp the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations and give it to the Heng Samrin puppet regime. It also adopted resolutions demanding that South Africa immediately stop its intervention in Namibia and that Israel withdraw its army from Arab countries. In the UN Law of the Sea Conference, the Treaty of the Law of the Sea was adopted for the first time, it included many demands of Third World countries. Moreover, what has made us very joyful is that the Third World has finally won a victory in the election of the UN Secretary General.

The change in the United Nations was properly described by an African representative who said that the United Nations had become an arena in which we, the Third World, carry out cooperation and struggle. This meaningful expression reflects how people evaluate the United Nations now.

In the course of developing their national economies, Third World countries have also formed some cooperative organizations. Thirteen developing countries formed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which has one-half of the world's petroleum reserves and oil output.

This organization has completely controlled the crude oil business in the world. This not only has benefited them but also is of significance in opposing economic exploitation and oppression by Western countries. In addition, some new-style economic cooperation organizations have also appeared in Africa and Latin America. In Asia, the five countries in the ASEAN are strengthening their cooperation in energy development and transport. All this economic cooperation is what we now call South-South cooperation. This is of strategic significance in changing the unequal old international economic order and establishing a new order. Comrade Deng Xiaoping highly evaluated South-South cooperation on one occasion. At a meeting with a foreign guest he said: South-South cooperation is a very good idea. Who invented it? He should be honored with a medal.

[Zhan Jun] Comrade Wang Bingnan, can you tell us our country's basic policy toward Third World countries?

[Wang Bingnan] Our country is still backward in economic development and is a developing socialist country in the Third World. We shared with many Third World countries common miserable sufferings in history. Today we are faced with the same problems and tasks. We are comrades-in-arms on the same front. We sympathize with one another, assist and help one another. I remember that in the 1950's we had a popular song entitled: Song of the Great Unity of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the 1970's we had a slogan that states need independence, nations need to be liberated and the people need revolution -- this is an irresistible historical trend. Therefore, at the 12th Party Congress Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated that strengthening our unity and cooperation with Third World countries is the starting point of our foreign policy. At present, Premier Zhao Ziyang is visiting 10 African countries. This is a concrete action to strengthen our friendship and cooperation with Third World countries, so it is also one of the most important events in our country's history. From the historical viewpoint, the Third World is a force that demands progress. Its growing strength and development have an inevitable historical logic. History will continue to prove that the Third World will inevitably win a decisive victory in its struggle against hegemonism, safeguarding world peace and promoting the progressive cause of humanity.

[Zhan Jun] In 1982 Kampuchean and Afghan people achieved great results in their armed struggle against Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors. Many items of information and photographs in our news reports were collected by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporters from the Kampuchean and Afghan battlefields at the risk to themselves. Now we invite Comrade Li Yanning, director of the International Affairs Department of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, to tell spectators some stories from the two forefronts of struggle against hegemonism.

Comrade Li Yanning. Up to 25 December 1982 the Kampuchean people had carried out the struggle of resisting Vietnamese aggression for 4 years. How is the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield now?

[Li Yanning] Compared with 4 years ago, the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield at present is quite different. The most difficult moment for the Kampuchean national army is long past. Now it not only has consolidated its bases and gained a firm foothold but also has achieved new developments. Viewing the military posture on the battlefield, we found that the Vietnamese Army has been forced to huddle in some cities and towns along some traffic lines. But sometimes it still tries to concentrate some troops for attacks against key sectors. On the other hand the Kampuchean national army has been inculcated with the idea of protracted war. It has penetrated into the enemy's rear areas and mobilized the masses there. Recently we sent a group of reporters to visit the Kampuchean battlefield.

They penetrated more than 100 kilometers into Kampuchean territory from the border and traveled a distance of more than 400 kilometers, spending 1 month on the battlefield. Whenever the small group of Kampuchean national army troops that escorted our reporters were about to help us cross the Vietnamese fort areas, they would first fire a few shots, then unhurriedly cross the Vietnamese fortified areas. This is because whenever the guns were shooting, the Vietnamese Army would not dare to come out until a few days later. In the evenings our reporters camped just a few kilometers from the Vietnamese fortifications. Moreover, Kampuchean villagers even welcomed our reporters with piping and drumming. Whenever the Kampuchean national army arrived at villages, villagers always came out to greet them and gave them a lot of rice, bananas and other fruits. There was even too much for the soldiers to carry.

[Zhan Jun] Relations between the army and the people are quite good, then?

[Li Yanning] That is right.

[Zhan Jun] The three parties with patriotic strength in Kampuchea were united last year and formed the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. What influence will this important event exert on the future situation?

[Li Yanning] The founding of the coalition government in 1982 was indeed an important event in Kampuchea. This has a great influence internationally. In the UN General Assembly, from September to December 1982, some countries that formerly abstained from voting or voted against Democratic Kampuchea supported Democratic Kampuchea when the question of the Kampuchean seat in the United Nations was put to a vote. The speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk won long and warm applause from the audience.

[Zhan Jun] On 27 December 1982, it was 3 years since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. How is the situation on the Afghan battlefield now?

[Li Yanning] Now there are guerrilla activities in almost all provinces throughout Afghanistan. The 100,000 Soviet troops have been deeply bogged down in Afghanistan, just like riding a tiger and finding it hard to get off. Afghanistan has become a hard bone that can't be swallowed or spit out. The Soviet Union had not expected this situation. In 1982 the Soviet Army concentrated its troops a few times and carried out intensive mopping-up operations in areas where the guerrillas were most active. In particular, they waged six offensives against a valley northeast of the capital, Kabul, because that was an area where the guerrillas were very active. In each offensive the Soviets carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombing. Though they destroyed many villages, houses and farmlands and killed many farm animals, the guerrillas were not wiped out and still control this valley, because the Soviet troops could not be stationed there for long although they had to exert tremendous efforts to occupy the place. Through 3 years of war the Soviet troops have suffered heavy casualties and their morale has become lower and lower. The Afghan guerrillas, on the other hand, have summed up experience and improved their tactics. Various resistance organizations have been integrated and have pooled joint efforts in their development. The Afghan people will certainly persist in their resistance war until the last Soviet soldier is driven from Afghanistan.

[Zhan Jun] In June 1982, with the connivance and support of the United States, Israel flagrantly invaded Lebanon and bloodily killed Palestinian and Lebanese people. Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut bravely resisted the Israeli invading troops. The Shijie Zhishi Publishing House broadly reported the Palestinian people's struggle in 1982. We are going to interview Comrade Zhu Lie, deputy director and deputy chief editor of the Shijie Zhishi Publishing House.

Comrade Zhu Lie, people are used to calling the Middle East a weak point. Does this mean that it is the most turbulent and eventful area in the world?

[Zhu Lie] The Middle East is the most turbulent and eventful area. In the more than 30 years since the war, four wars have broken out in the Middle East, big or small military conflicts have continued to occur one after another. In 1982 there were two major wars in the Middle East. One was the war between Iran and Iraq; the other was the war of invasion waged by Israel against Lebanon. These two wars indicated that the Middle East was the most prominent weak point in the world.

Why should the Middle East become such a weak point? The reasons can be found in three areas: 1) it is important strategic ally; 2) it has rich petroleum reserves; 3) all internal and external contradictions converge in this area. By looking at the map, we can understand its strategic position. The Middle East is the juncture of Asia, Europe and Africa and of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Arab Gulf and the Caspian Sea. Because it is situated on the flank of Europe, whoever controls it can have a favorable situation. At the same time, the Middle East is called the big oil tank of the world. Its petroleum reserves account for over 70 percent of the world's reserves. By its internal and external contradictions, we mean all kinds of national contradictions, contradictions between different religious sects and economic contradictions between different nations. But the contradiction between the Arab world and Israel is the fundamental contradiction, and its core is the Palestinian problem.

[Zhan Jun] With the connivance and support of the United States, the Israeli troops invaded Lebanon in a big way on 4 June 1982. What great changes has this important event caused to the balance of strength and the political situation in the Middle East?

[Zhu Lie] In June 1982 by taking advantage of the fierce war between Iran and Iraq and the open support given by the United States, Israel dispatched 60,000 troops to invade Lebanon. Afterward, the troops were increased to 100,000.

Why did it invade Lebanon? Because Lebanon was the base of the Palestinian armed forces, which set up their headquarters in Beirut. Syria had also stationed troops and deployed missile bases in Lebanon. Israel wanted to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces in one swoop and to drive the Syrians out of Lebanon so as to control Lebanon by itself. This war lasted for more than 80 days, that is, about 3 months. It was a very cruel war. Due to the great disparity in strength, the Palestinians lost two-thirds of their armed forces. The Israelis also carried out a bloody massacre in Beirut. According to reports, 1,500 or even more Palestinians and Lebanese were killed in cold blood. In the end, the Palestinian armed forces and their headquarters with the remaining 10,000 troops could not but withdraw from Lebanon and retreat to other Arab countries.

The Lebanon war did exert an important influence over the situation in Middle East and caused changes to the balance of strength. Israel has won a heightened military superiority and has become a direct threat against all Arab countries. Of course, it was condemned by the whole world politically and morally. On the other hand, the PLO suffered serious frustration and lost its main bases, thus falling into a difficult condition. However, this event made the Palestinian problem more prominent, and the world saw more clearly that without solving the Palestinian problem, it is impossible to expect peace in the Middle East.

After its withdrawal from Lebanon, the PLO still played a role that could not be ignored in the Middle Eastern and international arenas. Apart from that, the composition of strength in the Arab world has also changed. Previously, the Arab world was divided into Egypt as one party; moderates represented by Saudi Arabia as another party; and militants represented by Syria and Libya as yet another party. These three parties were mutually antagonistic toward one another. The Lebanon war exposed the serious consequence of the split in the Arab world. Now the Arab people's desire to be united has become stronger. The functions and influence of the moderates have also gradually increased, while the attitude of the militants has been somewhat softer. This has thus given rise to a fairly new situation.

At the same time, the Lebanon war has also caused a change in postures of the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The United States, on the one hand, supported the Israeli aggression and, on the other, acted as a mediator, thus taking the initiative. But the Soviet Union was completely crowded out from dealing with the problems. The Soviet Union's ambiguous attitude and incapability have disappointed the Arab world. Therefore, the Soviet Union is now on the passive defensive in the Middle East. Against this background of changes in the balance of strength, a new situation has appeared in the Middle East, that is, the tendency toward peaceful settlement has increased.

[Zhan Jun] Now that 1982 has passed, what is your opinion on the prospects of the Middle East situation?

[Zhu Lie] Though the atmosphere of peaceful settlement and the tendency for peace negotiations have appeared in the Middle East, contradictions in interests between various parties in the Middle East are still tremendous, and the differences in their respective stands are still great. It is still not easy to work out some peaceful solutions that can be accepted by all parties concerned. In my opinion, the prospects in the Middle East will depend on the following three factors: 1) whether the United States changes its constant stand of supporting and favoring Israel, in other words, whether it exerts some pressure on Israel; 2) whether the Soviet Union again intervenes in the affairs in the Middle East; 3) whether the Arab countries can unite themselves to fight against the enemy with one heart and one mind. The Lebanon war was a lesson. The fact that Israel, with a population of only 3 million, could defeat the Arab world, with a population of over 160 million, does not indicate that Israel is strong but that the Arab world is split. In the future, the key to the development of the Middle East situation lies in whether the Arab countries can unite themselves. But the situation in this area is still turbulent and eventful.

[Zhan Jun] A major reason for the current turbulent world situation is the two superpowers' contention for world hegemony. We now ask Comrade Huan Xiang, adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Science, to discuss with our audience comrades some new characteristics of the contention for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States and some economic conditions in the West. We are now interviewing Comrade Huan Xiang in his office. Comrade Huan Xiang, are there any new characteristics of the contention for world hegemony in 1982 between the two superpowers, namely, the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Huan Xiang] The situation in the contention between the two superpowers in 1982 was quite different from the past. None of the superpowers was capable of freely and unrestrainedly utilizing its massive military power. They were restricted by various factors. Both sides were beset with great difficulties. For example, the two sides were affected by the internal changes in their blocs. It has become a regular practice in their blocs to make great changes. There had been very sharp conflicts. As a result, in order to show consideration for and take care to preserve their own interests, it was rather impossible for them to go in for various foreign aggrandizements. Moreover, the two blocs, the two superpowers faced poor economic situations. Let us look at the United States. The U.S. economic situation has been very poor. The Soviet economic situation has also been poor. The Soviet Union failed to fulfill its 11th 5-Year Plan. They have spent a lot of money on arms expansion, thus adversely affecting their economies and living standards. Therefore, they have also been greatly restricted by this aspect. Judging from this point, we can see that although they have increased their forces to contend for hegemony, there is little possibility of their dominating world affairs. Besides, due to their internal disintegrations and [words indistinct] difficulties, they have not been able to have their own ways.

[Zhan Jun] You just mentioned that the U.S. economic situation has been very poor. In 1982 the whole West suffered from economic recession. What are the concrete manifestations of this recession?

[Huan Xiang] The major manifestation of this recession has been the increase in the number of unemployed people. The U.S. unemployment rate has reached 10.8 percent. This means that there are more than 10 million unemployed people in the country. The U.S. unemployment rate once reached 11 percent. It has been recently reduced to 10.8 percent. The European Economic Community also has such an unemployment problem, with the EEC having more than 10 million unemployed people. By combining these unemployment figures with unemployment figures in the so-called CEMA organization, we can say that there are more than 30 million unemployed people. These are enormous figures. This is one point.

Another point is that various countries are heavily in debt. The United States has incurred terrifying debts. On the average, every American is in debt to the tune of more than U.S. \$10,000. This is most terrifying. Western Europe is also facing a similar situation.

The third point is that more enterprises have gone bankrupt compared with the past. The number of bankrupt enterprises in 1982 is greater than that of 1981 and the number of bankrupt enterprises in 1981 is greater than that of 1980. The situation steadily deteriorates year after year. The situation is therefore very tense.

Of course, there is also a relatively good aspect in the country: It has checked inflation. It has now managed to attain a single-digit inflation rate. Its high interest rate has come down. It has managed to have a single-digit interest rate. These signs might be described as good signs. However, these signs are not solid ones. This is because -- well, well -- take the U.S. budget as an example. The country has huge budget deficits. With such huge deficits, will it be possible to check inflation? This is a very (?worrying matter). If President Reagan wants to reduce the deficits, he will have to revise the budget. They have not found a way to solve this problem.

Another point is that there is keen trade competition and a trade war among these countries. It is a formidable trade war which involves [words indistinct] business, egg business and fruit business. There are sharp conflicts among them. With regard to industrial products, their protectionism has also been quite formidable. There is protectionism and there are sharp conflicts among Japan, the United States and Europe. Therefore, world trade figures steadily came down last year.

[Zhan Jun] Former West German Chancellor Schmidt said recently that only China is exempted from the current world economic recession. How do you approach this issue?

[Huan Xiang] Schmidt is not the only person who has mentioned this issue. Many Western and Japanese correspondents have noticed this. It is really a fact. The whole world is now in turmoil. We may say that the whole world is in an impasse. China alone has a clear and definite orientation. China has adopted very dependable measures and walks with a firm pace. China is adhering to the orientation and blueprint formulated at the 12th party congress and the latest NPC session. In other words, China is walking with a firm pace and with deliberate purpose and in a planned way. The situation in our country is peaceful and stable. Although the whole world is in turmoil, our country is a peaceful and stable place. Moreover, our country is an oasis which is progressing and developing with a deliberate purpose. There is a Chinese saying: This place's scenic beauty is unparalleled.

[Zhan Jun] Audience comrades, today's program about 1982's international situation in retrospect and prospect has now come to an end. Reviewing the past is aimed at achieving a more sober and deeper understanding of 1982's international situation and is also aimed at having greater confidence in facing the world in 1983. Thank you for watching this program. Goodbye.

KYODO: PRC, USSR TO RESUME TALKS IN MARCH

OW140649 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, Jan 14, KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union will open the next round of their talks on vice foreign ministerial level to improve their relations in Moscow early March, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. The first round was held in Beijing last October at the Soviet proposal but ended inconclusively.

Before their relations can be normalized, China had demanded that the Soviet Union remove three major obstacles -- presence of Soviet troops on the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Soviet support of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. In the coming Moscow talks, however, there is a strong possibility that the two countries would achieve new progress for exchanges in trade, cultural, academic, scientific and sports fields.

ANDROPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH 'ARAFAT IN MOSCOW

OW130248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat today condemned Israel's acts of aggression and its attempt to force capitulationist terms on Lebanon by military blackmail, TASS news agency reported today. The two leaders made the condemnation during their meeting here today at which they "exchanged views on the Near East situation".

The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee also censured the United States for its support to Israel. The two sides believed that the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to establish their own independent state is an inalienable part of a just and overall solution to the Middle East problem.

'Arafat arrived here yesterday at the head of a PLO delegation for a brief visit to the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA REPORT ON PODGORNYY DEATH CITED

OW140150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Nikolay Podgornyy, former president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died on January 11 at the age of 80 after prolonged illness, according to a report of IZVESTIYA this evening.

Podgornyy became president of the Supreme Soviet in 1965 and was relieved of the post in 1977.

FRG LEADER GIVES MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

OW130820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, Social Democratic candidate for West Germany's chancellorship, said at a press conference here today that "we don't want missiles targeted at us from the East, nor do we want to see on our land equipment which menaces another country." He also said that in West Germany's relations with both the NATO alliance and the Soviet Union, the policy of Brandt and Schmidt should be continued.

He said that there are constructive factors in Andropov's statements on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He also said he believed that the United States no longer insists on its original stand towards the Geneva negotiations.

UPSURGE IN WEST EUROPE PEACE MOVEMENT NOTED

HK040256 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Wang Xianhua [3769 2009 5478]: "The Antinuclear Peace Movement Will Resurge in Western Europe"]

[Text] According to the forecasts of authoritative Western organs in charge of defense, a big antinuclear peace movement will resurge in Western Europe by 1983. In autumn 1981 an antinuclear peace movement spread throughout Western Europe.

Viewed from the present situation, in the past few days people in some Western Europe countries initiated peace demonstrations against the decision adopted by NATO on the deployment of new-type medium-range weapons in Western Europe in 1983. It was learned that at the end of 1982, a big demonstration against nuclear weapons would break out in West Germany. Apart from West Germany, people from Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States will take part in the demonstration. Demonstrations will be held at Sicily in Italy in May 1983 and at various capitals in Western Europe in October 1983. The antinuclear movement will also surge in some other areas.

The resurgence of the antinuclear peace movement is closely linked with security in Western Europe. In order to deal with the threat of the Soviet SS-20 missile and in accordance with the 1979 resolutions, NATO would hold nuclear disarmament talks with the Soviet Union, and on the other hand, if the talks broke down, Western Europe would deploy the U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles before the end of 1983. However, until now no progress has been made in the talks and the deadline for deploying theater nuclear weapons in Europe is approaching. This is the immediate cause for the resurgence of the antinuclear peace movement in Western Europe.

In Western Europe, numerous factions within the pacifists in the antinuclear movement have been established and all sectors hold different viewpoints. According to the present situation, some people are against nuclear weapons and war and are against the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the U.S. Pershing missiles and neutron bombs, mainly because they are afraid that Western Europe will become a nuclear battlefield. Some people appeal to Western Europe governments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Some people advocate establishing a nuclear-free zone in Western Europe which should take the lead in unilateral nuclear disarmament. Some people are against all nuclear installations, military and civil, in order to protect all life and the environment, and some people advocate that the money saved by disarmament should be used for economic development in the Third World.

Western Europe governments and public opinion have attached great importance to the development of the antinuclear peace movement. Generally, social circles in Western Europe hold that this is a great mass movement which has a profound historical, social and economic purpose. It is aimed at opposing nuclear weapons and safeguarding peace. The development of this movement will have a complex effect on the balance of armed forces between the East and the West, and on Western Europe security and internal affairs. Therefore, the French Government urged the defense organization of the "Western Europe allies" to make a special study on this question. In its recent annual meeting, this organization approved a special report and advocated that appropriate tactics should be applied against the antinuclear peace movement. The report proposes that they should, on the one hand, hold a dialogue with the pacifists of the antinuclear movement in order to find out a "practical way" which could lead to defending peace, and, on the other hand, appeal to governments in Western Europe to speed up negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms restrictions and disarmament in order to harmonize relations between Europe and the United States. At the same time they should strive to strengthen defense in order to guarantee Western Europe security.

#### UNITED KINGDOM EXPELS SUSPECTED SOVIET SPY

OW121935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] London, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Vladimir Chernov, a Soviet employee at the London-based International Wheat Council, was asked today by the British authorities to leave Britain within seven days.

The British Foreign Office announced today that Chernov had engaged "in activities incompatible with his status", an expression customarily used to indicate suspicion of spying.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office here told the press. "The British Government made clear to the Soviet Union our concern at the Soviet abuse of an independent international organization."

Valadimir Chernov, 31, has been working in Britain for more than four years.

About one month ago, Britain expelled on the same grounds the Soviet naval attache to Britain, Captain Anatoly Zotov.

#### SINO-BRITISH TIRE COMPENSATION TRADE PACT SIGNED

OW071218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Guangzhou, January 7 (XINHUA) -- The Guangzhou subbranch of the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation and the Guangzhou Tire Factory signed a compensation trade contract today with Britain's Dunlop International Projects, Ltd.

Under the contract, the Guangzhou Tire Factory will import technology and equipment from Dunlop for making truck tires. This will include rubber compounding and tire tread and wheel rim extruding equipment.

The British company will provide a loan of 5.3 million pounds for installation of the new equipment which will be completed in two and half years. The Guangzhou Tire Factory will export half of the products through Dunlop's sales network.

LUXEMBOURG LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

[Text] Brussels, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Grand Duke H.R.H. Jean of Luxembourg today received Chinese Ambassador Zheng Weizhi who will soon leave the country at the end of his tenure of office. They had a friendly conversation, according to a report from Luxembourg.

Earlier on January 6, the outgoing ambassador made farewell calls on Prime Minister Pierre Werner and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Madame Colette Flesch.

Zheng Weizhi gave a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy yesterday evening. Among the 140 guests present were Prime Minister Pierre Werner, Deputy Prime Minister Madame Colette Flesch and other high-ranking officials.

RENMIN RIBAO HOSTS ITALIAN JOURNALISTS

OW131532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Jiwei, director of the PEOPLE'S DAILY hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of a delegation from L'UNITA, organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

The delegation is led by Piero Borghini, deputy director of the newspaper.

Also present were Qin Chuan, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

AFP SEES RELEASE OF FRENCH DIPLOMAT'S FIANCEE

NC111412 Paris AFP in English 1308 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Paris, Jan 11 (AFP) -- A French diplomat's Chinese fiancée, arrested in Beijing in October 1981 because of her relations with him, could be freed before President Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Beijing expected in the next few months. She is Li Chuang, a young artist, who is engaged to Emmanuel Bellefroid, who at the time of her arrest was a member of the French Embassy in the Chinese capital.

Sources close to the French Socialist Party delegation which visited Beijing last week said that the Chinese authorities hinted that Li Chuang's release was not impossible given the improvement in Franco-Chinese relations and her good conduct. Li Chuang was sentenced to two years "re-education by work". The announcement of her conviction came just before French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert visited Beijing, and cooled relations between Paris and Beijing.

The French Socialist Party delegation, headed by Jacques Huntzinger, held talks with Aiao Shi, responsible for international affairs in the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee. Sources close to the delegation said that in future it was likely the Chinese Government would look on relations between Chinese and foreigners with more understanding.

ZHAO CONTINUES STATE VISIT TO TANZANIA

Holds talks with President

OW131918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said here today that the Tanzanian Government sincerely pursues a non-aligned policy and abides by the principle of non-alignment. Nyerere made these remarks during his talks with visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the State House today. Zhao returned here from Zanzibar this morning.

The president said Tanzania shares identical views with China on a number of major international issues. The problems of the Middle East, Afghanistan and others are provoked by the two superpowers who are attempting to bring the world under their control, he noted. Nyerere appreciated the fact that China regards herself as a member of the Third World and makes her efforts to strengthen the unity of the Third World.

Referring to the "South-South cooperation", Nyerere said Tanzania will work together with China and other Third World countries to promote such cooperation.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1651 GMT on 13 January, in its report on these talks, adds the following: "President Nyerere particularly briefed Premier Zhao Ziyang on the African situation and on the Tanzanian Government's position on the problems facing Africa."]

On the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the president said Tanzania will do its best to strengthen the unity of the organization and prevent its splitting. On Namibia and South Africa, Nyerere said he is against the U.S. policy of attempting to relate the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola. He condemned South African aggression into Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, posing a threat to these countries.

Premier Zhao explained China's views on the present international situation and the Chinese Government's position on some of the major international issues.

The contention between the two hegemonist powers, he said, is the major source of turbulence and disquiet of the present international situation. Zhao also criticised Western countries for shifting the economic crisis to the Third World.

On China's foreign policy, Premier Zhao said the Chinese Government pursues an independent foreign policy and attaches itself to no superpowers. China opposes both hegemonist powers, not just one of them. Zhao said it is an important principle for China's foreign policy to maintain unity, rights and interests of the Third World countries so as to jointly promote world peace.

The premier stressed the importance of strengthening the unity among Third World countries and said that it would be impossible for the two superpowers to dominate the world so long as the Third World unity is enhanced. Since it is easy for the big powers to make use of the differences and conflicts among the Third World countries, their unity can be achieved only when the intervention from the big powers are cleared off, he said.

He said the South-South cooperation has great strategic significance and hoped the Third World countries will take an active part in it.

The Chinese premier praised President Nyerere for the contribution he has made to the promotion of the Third World unity and to the South-South cooperation.

Also briefed China's stand on the questions of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East.

#### Zhao Press Conference

OW132138 Beijing XINHUA in English 2043 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said at a press conference here today that his visit to Africa "has achieved the expected purposes" and "made great achievements."

The Chinese premier reaffirmed that "to strengthen unity and cooperation with African and other Third World countries is a cornerstone of China's independent foreign policy." "The purpose of my current visit is to promote the understanding and friendship between China and African countries, strengthen unity and cooperation with and learn from the African people. I think my visit has achieved the expected purpose," he said.

During the African tour, Zhao Ziyang said, "I feel honored to have met with warm and fraternal welcome by their governments and peoples. I have renewed the friendship with many old friends and made many new friends. I have held fruitful talks with leaders of the ten countries in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual trust. We have exchanged views on a wide range of international issues of common concern and on the further development of bilateral friendly cooperation. I have also met leaders of some liberation organizations. We have many things in common. We hold identical or similar views on a series of important issues including our stand against power politics of big countries, against the aggression, intervention and subversion of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, our stand for world peace, for developing "South-South" cooperation and establishing a new international economic order. We feel very satisfied with the bilateral friendly cooperations already established, and feel confident in the prospect of their further development. It should be particularly pointed out that President Nyerere and I held very useful talks on the international and African situation in an atmosphere of high trust and harmony this morning. We held identical views on all issues."

Referring to his impression about Africa, Premier Zhao said: "I am happy to see that the African nations and peoples are advancing triumphantly on the road of independence and self-determination. They are dauntlessly safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty." The nations and peoples of Africa who have won independence "take it as their own responsibility to liberate the whole Africa. They give full support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa and join the common struggle for the complete elimination of racism and colonialism on the African Continent," he added.

Turning to solidarity and unity of Africa, Zhao said African nations and peoples "are making constant efforts, through various means, to harmonize their positions to strive for 'speaking with one voice' in the international arena. Many leaders of the African countries hold the view that within the Third World countries efforts should be made to constantly strengthen unity and cooperation and, by getting rid of outside interferences and through patient peaceful negotiations, iron out their differences and solve their disputes. I highly appraise such a spirit of taking the interests of the whole into account and of maintaining unity."

He stressed: "To us Third World countries, our strength lies in our unity. To maintain unity means to safeguard our fundamental common interests. As the symbol of African unity, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has always played an extremely important role in striving for and defending national independence, opposing outside interference and safeguarding African unity. Although OAU has met with some difficulties, it is gratifying to note that "no leader of African countries I have met is willing to see the split of Africa. On the contrary, they are all willing to take the interests of the whole into account and actively seeking ways to overcome the difficulties," he said.

Premier Zhao paid high tribute to the gigantic efforts made by the African peoples to develop their national economy and culture. He said that many African countries are in serious difficulties particularly because some developed countries try to shift their economic crises onto others. "I am deeply concerned over such situation. However, these difficulties are after all temporary phenomena in the process of development. I believe that the African people will surely, through repeated practice, be able to make their countries rich, strong and prosperous."

"Generally speaking," he went on, "the whole continent of Africa, except the corner of southern Africa, has entered a new historical stage characterized by struggles for economic independence, through which to consolidate the political independence." "I am encouraged by such earth-shaking changes in the African Continent and full of confidence in its unity, progress and development," he added.

On economic and technological cooperation among the Third World nations, Premier Zhao said that "while striving to change the unfair and unreasonable old international economic order, Third World countries, in developing their economies, must rely on their own efforts, take the path and adopt policies most suitable to the conditions of their respective countries and take concrete steps to strengthen economic and technological cooperation among the Third World countries, that is, the 'South-South cooperation.' In talks with African leaders, we hold that such a cooperation is of great strategic significance and has a broad prospect for development."

Then, Premier Zhao announced the four principles on China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries, which, he said, can be summarized in the following phrases: "Equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress." (The four principles are released separately)

#### Four Principles of Cooperation

OW131926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang declared at a press conference here today that "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress" are the four principles on China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries.

Following are the four principles:

"1. In carrying out economic and technological cooperation with African countries, China abides by the principles of unity and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, respects their sovereignty, does not interfere in their internal affairs, attaches no political conditions and asks for no privileges whatsoever.

'2. In China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries, full play will be given to the strong points and potentials of both sides on the basis of their actual needs and possibilities, and efforts will be made to achieve good economic results with less investment, shorter construction cycle and quicker returns.

"3. China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries takes a variety of forms suited to the local specific conditions, such as offering technical services, training technical and management personnel, engaging in scientific and technological exchanges, undertaking construction projects, entering into cooperative production and joint ventures. With regard to the cooperative projects it undertakes, the Chinese side will see to it that the signed contracts are observed, the quality of work guaranteed and stress laid on friendship. The experts and technical personnel dispatched by the Chinese side do not ask for special treatment.

"4. The purpose of China's economic and technological cooperation with African countries is to contribute to the enhancement of the self-reliant capabilities of both sides and promote the growth of the respective national economies by complementing and helping each other."

Premier Zhao said: "The above principles on economic and technological cooperation can be summarized in the following phrases: equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress." "We are ready to further discuss together with all African countries to gradually open up this vast area of economic and technological cooperation," he added.

#### Zhao Cites African Relations

OW140328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0312 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here this afternoon that any split in the Organization of African Unity would bring misfortune to the African countries as the organization is a symbol of African unity. The premier told a press conference that both Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and he believe that the OAU must and can overcome any difficulty it is facing. He expressed appreciation of and admiration for President Nyerere's efforts to keep the organization from falling apart. He is convinced that President Nyerere will continue to play a positive role in this aspect, he said.

On Namibia, the premier expressed China's firm support for the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence. China firmly opposes the South African authorities which, with the support of a superpower, are obstructing the implementation of U.S. resolutions on Namibia and the realization of Namibia's independence. He also said that China is opposed to making Cuba's withdrawal from Angola a prerequisite for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia and Namibia's independence.

Premier Zhao said that China is concerned about the situation of the frontline countries under South Africa's threat. China will take a positive attitude and do everything in its power to help these countries strengthen their political power and defend their national security.

Referring to China's attitude toward the liberation organizations in southern Africa, Premier Zhao said he had met the leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Lusaka, Zambia, and today met the leaders of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania here. China supports equally and without discrimination the national liberation organizations in southern Africa and supports their just struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

When asked about the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Angola, Zhao said China supported all the patriotic organizations in Angola during their struggle for national independence. The two countries decided to establish diplomatic relations as both have the same wish and want to develop their friendly relations, he said.

Asked if there are any differences between China and the Soviet Union in their support for southern Africa's liberation struggle, Premier Zhao said, "China treats various liberation organizations in the region equally and without discrimination rather than being warm to one faction and cold to another. China also hopes that they would become united. You can judge for yourselves whether there are any differences or what kind of difference between China and the Soviet Union on the matter."

Asked about his opinion on President Nyerere's proposal of barter trade among Third World nations, Premier Zhao said, "I think this is a very important proposal put forward by President Nyerere, which merits attention. It is necessary to take various means and ways to develop South-South cooperation. In short, diversification is called for. So far as trade between China and Tanzania is concerned, we are ready to hold concrete discussions with the Tanzanian Government on this matter."

#### Stresses Support for PAC

OW132123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated China's support for the Azanian people's liberation struggle against the racist regime in South Africa. Zhao made the pledge when he met John Nyati Pokela, chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) at the State House here this afternoon. Also present on the occasion were Themba Lawrence Mgweba, PAC secretary for finance, Benedict N. Sondlo, PAC administrative assistant, and Thobile Gola, PAC chief representative to Tanzania.

Zhao told the PAC representatives that China firmly supports their struggle against the racist regime in South Africa. "Your struggle is a just struggle and a just cause and, though confronted with difficulties, is sure to win final victory," he said. The premier also wished them new victories in the new year.

PAC Chairman Pokela thanked Zhao for meeting them here and expressed gratitude to the Chinese people for their support to the liberation struggle in South Africa. He said the PAC would learn the experience of the Chinese revolution and pledged that his movement would carry on its armed struggle against the racist regime in South Africa till its end.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian exchanged views with the PAC leadership on the situation in South Africa.

Pokela briefed Wu on developments in South Africa and the progress his movement has made in its struggle against the racist regime. He said the PAC is determined to use all means of struggle, in addition to armed struggle, to liberate his country from racist rule.

Wu expressed his admiration for the indomitable spirit of the South African people and stressed the Chinese Government's consistent support for the liberation struggles of the oppressed people and nations.

#### Comments on Cubans, Namibia

AB140835 Paris AFP in English 0811 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Jan 14 (AFP) -- China is opposed to any attempt to link an independence settlement for Namibia with a Cuban troop withdrawal from neighboring Angola, Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said here Thursday.

Mr Zhao, answering questions at a news conference, said Chinese support for United Nations resolutions on Namibia was known. China will continue to oppose any attempt to make the Cuban presence in Angola a pretext for not granting independence, and was opposed to linking of the Cuban presence in Angola with a Namibian settlement, he said.

South Africa, backed by the Reagan administration, has posed Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a condition for its own withdrawal from Namibia.

On Wednesday China formally established diplomatic relations with Angola, the only remaining state in Africa apart from South Africa with which it did not have links.

In answer to another question, Mr Zhao said China would be willing to help African "frontline" states safeguard their security against aggression by South Africa. China was greatly concerned at the threat posed to the frontline states (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) by the regime in Pretoria, he said. If the frontline states wanted China to act to safeguard their security, "China will take an active attitude towards whatever it can do within its capability," Mr Zhao added.

#### Zhao on Normalized USSR Ties

OW140117 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China wishes to normalize Sino-Soviet relations on the basis of the five-principles of peaceful coexistence, said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at a press conference here today.

Premier Zhao said: The former Soviet leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had repeatedly expressed the intention of improving relations with China. The other Soviet leaders, including current General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, have expressed the same intention. Now, the consultations at the level of vice-foreign ministers on the improvement of relations between the two countries have been carried on. The first round of consultations was carried on in Beijing and the consultations will continue. China sincerely wishes that the Soviet leaders will make new efforts to iron off the obstacles on the Sino-Soviet relations.

#### Zhao on U.S. Arms Sales

OW140120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today said that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are acts of interference in China's internal affairs. Answering question on Sino-American relations at a press conference here, Zhao said that the United States had pledged in the China-U.S. joint communique last August to reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a final resolution. It is an important step in removing obstacles blocking Sino-American relations, he stated.

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Zhao declared that the development of Sino-U.S. relations depends on the conscientious implementation of the joint communique. The communique is important, but action is even more important, he said.

#### Zhao on Hong Kong Recovery

OW140308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 14 Jan 83

["China Will Recover Hong Kong, Premier Zhao Says" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said at a press conference here today that Hong Kong is an inalienable part of China, the sovereignty over Hong Kong will be recovered when the time is ripe.

At the same time, he said, China will adopt a series of policies to preserve the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

On the Taiwan problem, the premier said that China wishes to reunify the country by peaceful means. Under the new constitution, he said, special administrative regions will be set up. Therefore, after returning to the motherland, Taiwan will enjoy full privileges and the way of life and the system there will remain unchanged. He reiterated that there is only one China and Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. "We oppose 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.'" All this, he stressed, is the consistent stand of the Chinese Government known to all.

On China's domestic situation, Premier Zhao said: Mao Zedong Thought remains the guiding principle for all our actions. It is precisely to restore the true features of Mao Zedong Thought that China is now carrying out reforms. Those who called these reforms "demaicism" are either trying to distort facts or know too little about China, he said.

#### Zhao Lays Wreath at Cemetery

OW132311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang this afternoon laid a wreath at the cemetery of the deceased Chinese who died during the construction with Chinese assistance of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and other projects at Gongo La Mboto, some 24 kilometers west of the capital.

On the ribbon of the wreath were the words "Eternal glory to the martyrs who laid down their lives in aiding Tanzania."

The Chinese premier, accompanied by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, observed a one-minute silence in memory of the deceased Chinese.

#### Gu Mu Visits Railway Projects

OW132001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu today visited two Tanzania-Zambia Railway projects built with China's aid and was accorded a warm welcome by the Chinese experts and Tanzanian workers there.

He first saw the Dar es Salaam locomotive and rolling stock repair factory. Built in 1975, it is a big mechanical engineering factory providing maintenance and technological services for the railway. He expressed satisfaction with the work of the factory.

The state councillor then drove to the Dar es Salaam Railway Station, the biggest station along the great railway. He inquired about the operation of the railway and saw the passengers hall.

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Accompanying him on the visit were Tanzanian Minister of Transport John Malecela and Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai.

PRC-Aided Building Project Set

OW130817 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A ceremony to mark the signing of a contract for the construction of a building for the headquarters of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania was held in Tanzania's Dodoma City yesterday morning. The project will be designed and built by the China Civil Engineering Company. Dodoma is the new capital of Tanzania where national construction is going on. The building will be built in this city.

Text of Zhao's Zanzibar Speech

EA141046 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1559 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Speech by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at celebrations in Amani Stadium, Zanzibar, marking the 19th anniversary of the Zanzibar revolution -- live in Chinese with superimposed Swahili translation]

[Text] Your Excellency, Brother President Julius K. Nyerere; Your Excellency, Brother Vice President Aboud Jumbe; dear friends. It is fortunate that my official friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania has taken place at a time when you are celebrating the 19th anniversary of the 12 January Zanzibar revolution. It is a great pleasure and pride for us to respond to the kind invitation of our hosts to join you at this big public rally in a place known to the whole world as the Island of Cloves.

Allow me, on behalf of the Government of China and its people, and in the name of my colleagues and myself, to express profound congratulations and great respect to His Excellency, Brother President Nyerere, His Excellency, Brother Vice President Jumbe, and the Government of Tanzania and its people.

The people of Tanzania have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, colonialism, foreign aggression and feudalistic suppression. At the end of the 19th century, the national hero, Mkwana, was able to lead your people courageously in combat against foreign rulers. At the beginning of the 20th century your people waged the Maji war which defeated colonialist rule. Even better known is that your people, with such famed leaders as President Nyerere, carried out an unwavering struggle to fight for and defending national independence and building the country.

On 9 December 1961 Tanganyika attended its independence. On 12 January 1964 the people of Zanzibar achieved victory with an armed revolution. On 26 April 1964, the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar united to become the United Republic of Tanzania. The victory and these great successes enhanced for posterity the great image of the struggle of the African people against colonialism.

The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar opened the road to freedom and prosperity for Tanzania. This union has greatly increased the strength of the Tanzanian people to defend their national independence and the country's sovereignty. It also benefited the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in uniting and cooperating hand-in-hand to build Tanzania into a new country with independence, unity, prosperity, and strength.

For 19 years since its birth the United Republic of Tanzania, under the leadership of Brother President Nyerere, has adhered to the policy of independence and self-reliance and courageously defended national independence and the country's sovereignty while continuing to strive and search for a way of building a nation that is compatible with the real environment of Tanzania itself, making unwavering efforts, achieving impressive successes in promoting the economy and national culture and raising the living standards of the people.

The Government of Tanzania has always adhered to the policy of nonalignment, opposing imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers' policy of force, and defending the rights and interests of the Third World.

In particular, as one of the frontline states, Tanzania fully supports and provides a significant contribution to the struggle of the southern African people for national liberation and against racism. In the international economy's field, Tanzania advocates the establishment of a new international economic order. It participates diligently in the South-South discussions and urges discussions between the South and North. Tanzania continues to show its important strength in international affairs. We, the people of China, have been gratified by every success achieved by the Tanzanian people. We wish you further progress toward a new and greater victory in the future.

[Words indistinct] but we feel it is very close to our hearts. The Chinese people's friendship with Tanzania and the friendly cooperation between the two countries entered a new phase of progress after our two countries achieved liberation and independence. In 1965 Brother President Nyerere and the late Premier Zhou Enlai exchanged visits for the first time. When Brother President Nyerere visited China, China and Tanzania signed a friendship agreement.

Our two countries help each other, support each other, and cooperate sincerely in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. We highly value the existing friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania.

Let us march forward hand in hand along the great road of friendship.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania!

#### ANGOLA'S ECONOMIC SUCCESSES, DIFFICULTIES VIEWED

OW120844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (by XINHUA correspondent Song Zhenxiang) -- The Angolan Government has made great efforts in recent years to restore and develop the national economy by strengthening its cooperation with Western countries.

Angola is rich in natural resources. On its 1.24 million kilometers of land, it produces petroleum, diamonds, iron, manganese, uranium, phosphates, coffee, sisal hemp, cotton and corn.

Because of repeated invasions by South Africa, the long civil war and the impact of the Western economic recession, Angola's economy has suffered a lot since its independence in 1975. Its diamond production dropped from 1.96 million karats in 1974 to 353,000 karats in 1977 and coffee output from 225,000 tons in 1974 to 26,000 tons in 1978. Meanwhile, iron mining came to a standstill; revenues from oil sales dropped; and the country had to depend on food imports instead of being self-sufficient as before.

To change the situation, the government has tried to improve its relations with Western countries. Paulo Jorge, minister of external relations, said in March 1981 that Angola desired closer relations with industrialized Western countries.

Lopo Do Nascimento, minister of planning, also said in July last year that "the special relations between Angola and the socialist countries do not mean that we belong to a bloc" and that "our principal economic partners are the Western countries."

Angola has in recent years signed economic cooperation agreements with France totaling a billion francs. It has also signed agreements with petroleum companies in Italy, France, Britain, the United States and Portugal on the exploration of off-shore oil. In July, 1981, the Export-Import Bank of the United States provided a loan of 85 million U.S. dollars to finance Angola's off-shore oil exploration projects. The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization has also agreed to provide 21 million dollars in aid to restore Angola's coffee production.

But the most noteworthy is Angola's improvement of relations with Portugal, Angola's former suzerain state. In the summer of last year, the two countries signed a number of agreements on cooperation in finance, planning, industry, energy and tourism.

At the same time, Angola strove to promote economic cooperation with other African countries. Through scheduled meetings, Angola and the other four Portuguese-speaking African countries coordinated their diplomatic, trade and economic policies. It has set up a mixed trade committee with Gabon. It has undertaken to provide Tanzania with petroleum and to help train technical personnel for oil exploration.

Angola's revenue comes mainly from petroleum, the output of which jumped to nine million tons in 1981, accounting for 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange income that year. The Government of Angola decided to increase oil output to 15 million tons a year by 1985. Diamond comes second in importance in the country's economy. Output of diamonds in 1980 reached 1.5 million karats, accounting for 12 percent of Angola's total export income. Coffee production also improved. In 1980, for every 100 dollars it earned from export, six dollars came from coffee.

However, the picture also has its gloomy side. In spite of the achievements made, Angola still faces many difficulties. Threats of South African invasion continue, anti-government armed forces are still at large, the 20,000 Cuban soldiers stationed there have to be paid out of Angola's purse. All this puts a heavy pressure on the government which has to spend over half its income on national defense and most of the rest on food imports, leaving little for economic construction.

Another difficulty confronting Angola is the scarcity of technical personnel following the heavy outflow in the previous years.

Still another difficulty is the falling prices of raw materials in the international market, bringing big losses to Angola's export income and compelling the country to readjust its pace of economic development. The consequence of all this will make itself felt during the course of Angola's economic development.

XINHUA CITES 'ARAFAT'S MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

OW132341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat said here today there will be no peace, safety and stability in the Middle East without the recognition of legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Addressing a press conference, he stressed that what the Palestinians have demanded are only rights of self-determination and to establish an independent state.

He said the Chinese leaders agree with and support the Arab proposals adopted at the Fes summit.

Referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan, 'Arafat said Reagan had ignored the legitimate rights of the Palestinians as the most important question in the Middle East issue though there were some positive elements in his plan.

The PLO leader said that during a meeting with him yesterday Soviet leaders had offered support to the Palestinians to establish an independent state. But he evaded the question whether he had asked Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov for aid in arms and money.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW132004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today received Chinese Ambassador Yu Mengxin and briefed him on the situation in Lebanon.

ISRAEL, LEBANON NEGOTIATIONS DISCUSSED

## Agenda Agreed

OW132349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, January 13 (XINHUA) -- Lebanon and Israel have reached an agreement on the agenda of their negotiations at the sixth round of talks at Qiryat Shemona today.

According to news reaching here, the agreed agenda includes the following points:

1. Termination of state of war;
2. Security arrangements (in south Lebanon);
3. Framework for mutual relations including such as liaison, ending the hostile propaganda and opening the border for the movements of goods and products;
4. Program of withdrawal, conditions for Israeli withdrawal within the connects [as received] of withdrawal of all foreign forces;
5. Possible guarantee.

Observers here said that this "composite agenda" provided by the United States has completely met the demands of the Israeli side.

The Lebanese delegation had insisted in the last five rounds of talks that the agenda must give priority to the withdrawal of Israel and other external forces from Lebanon.

Meanwhile, according to Israel radio, Israeli Prime Minister Begin today received U.S. Envoy Habib and had talks with him in a "friendly atmosphere".

Habib told reporters after the talks that U.S. President Reagan hoped to speed up the negotiations. He had met President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz before flying to Tel Aviv November 11.

## RENMIN RIBAO Comments on Talks

HK131030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 6

["Short" Commentary: "What Is the Crux of the Lebanese-Israeli Talks?"]

[Text] Five rounds of the talks among Lebanon, Israel and the United States for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon have been held, but not the slightest result has been achieved so far. In the talks the Begin authorities have stubbornly demanded that Israel's relations with Lebanon first be normalized and then the issue of withdrawing its troops from the country discussed. They even demanded the withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian armed forces as a precondition. This shows that the Begin authorities have no intention of withdrawing their troops, but vainly attempt to use the talks to split the Arab countries and control Lebanon.

The so-called normalization of relations with Lebanon is, in fact, aimed at forcing Lebanon to follow a policy toward Israel that differs from that of the majority of the Arab countries so as to isolate, monopolize and control the country.

Lebanon is a sovereign state. How it handles its relations with other countries is entirely a matter of a sovereign state. The existence of Syrian and Palestinian armed forces in Lebanon is completely different in nature from the presence of Israel's aggressive troops. Whether the Syrian and Palestinian armed forces withdraw, and when and how they do so, is a matter which only the Lebanese Government has the right to decide. How can the Israeli invaders have a say in the matter? The Begin authorities vainly hope to impose this precondition on the issue so that their troops will be able to hang on and refuse to pull out. This cannot but further reveal their ferocious feature of being territorial expansionists.

The crux of the Lebanese-Israeli talks lies in whether Israel's infringement upon Lebanese sovereignty is permissible or not. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the United States voted for Resolutions 508 and 509, passed by the Security Council, calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Israel's invading troops from Lebanon. Meanwhile, the United States has also time and again declared itself for the restoration of territorial integrity and sovereignty to Lebanon. Now, as a participant in the Lebanese-Israeli talks, the U.S. attitude toward the issue of safeguarding Lebanese sovereignty will no doubt become another severe test for the U.S. Government.

ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK LOAN TO ZIMBABWE

OW132337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 13 (XINHUA) -- The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has provided a loan of 9.3 million Zimbabwe dollars (about 12.2 million U.S. dollars) for Zimbabwe to build a 126-kilometer road.

Zimbabwean Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Chidzero said after signing the agreement that the loan, the second one to Zimbabwe by the bank, signifies the South-South cooperation of collective self-reliance. BADEA President Dr. Ayari said that the loan is part of the 40 million dollars aid to Zimbabwe pledged by BADEA at the Zimcord conference in 1981. "Solidarity between my institution and Zimbabwe goes beyond making speeches by translating those words into action," the president said.

According to the agreement, the loan would be repayable over 15 years including a five-year grace at five percent interest a year. The building of the road, which will run through an area of considerable agricultural potential, is expected to benefit Zimbabwe's economic development.

I. 14 Jan 83

C H I N A  
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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HU, DENG, OTHERS PAY RESPECTS TO YANG YONG

OW140343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders and 3,000 representatives of the people in the capital went to the PLA General Hospital this afternoon to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Yang Yong, a tested loyal communist fighter of our party and a fine party and army leader.

Comrade Yang Yong's body, dressed in a PLA uniform and covered with a CPC flag, lay in state amid evergreens and flowers. The sheer black streamer that hung over the farewell hall read: In grievous mourning of Comrade Yang Yong.

PLA commanders, fighters and people from all walks of life slowly crowded into the farewell hall, cherishing the memory of Comrade Yang Yong who dedicated his entire life to the cause of liberating the Chinese people and making contributions toward defending world peace and army building. They grieved over the loss of a fine leader.

Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xiao Jingguang, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Kang Shien, Ji Pengfei, Zhang Aiping, Huang Hua and other party and state leaders stood before the remains of Comrade Yang Yong in silence and extended regards to Comrade Yang Yong's wife Lin Bin and his sons and daughters.

Letters and cables of condolence were sent by Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Li Desheng, He Changgong as well as by Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor Gu Mu, who are currently touring Africa, expressing their deep grief over Comrade Yang Yong's death.

Among those who went to the PLA General Hospital to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Yang Yong today were: Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Hong Xuezhi, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Rong Yiren, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Dong Qiwu, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Keng Biao, Han Xianchu, Li Da, Li Zhimin and Li Jukui; members of the NPC Standing Committee in Beijing and responsible persons of various departments of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee, departments of various state organs and Beijing Municipality; responsible persons of various PLA general departments, service arms, the National Defense Science and Technology Commission, various military academies and institutes and the Beijing PLA units: He Zhengwen, Xu Xin, Gan Weiha, Huang Yukun, Xu Guangyi, Chen Ying, Chen Bin, Liu Huaqing, Gao Houliang, Liu Lifeng, Zhang Yixiang, Duan Suquan, Lin Hao, Yang Xiushan and Fu Chongbi.

Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen and Wang Zhen visited Comrade Yang Yong at the hospital when he was seriously ill.

After the ceremony to pay last respects had ended, the remains of Comrade Yang Yong were escorted by responsible persons of the funeral committee and Comrade Yang Yong's family members to Babaoshan for cremation.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Yong is scheduled to be held on 15 January at the Great Hall of the People in the capital.

PLA CHIEF YANG DEZHI'S ARTICLE MOURNS YANG YONG

OW140856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- In an article carried by today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, Chinese Army Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi describes his deputy Yang Yong, who died on January 6, as "a commander with superb political and military qualities".

Yang Dezhi recalls how he first met Yang Yong in 1936 after the famous Long March, and how they fought side by side during the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945), the liberation war (1946-1949) and the war of resisting American aggression and aiding Korea (1950-1953).

"Comrade Yang Yong was two years younger than I am and so used to call me 'old brother.' When I realized that I would no longer hear from him, I couldn't hold back my tears," Yang Dezhi writes in his article.

During the later period of the Korean war, the article says, when Yang Dezhi was appointed commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, Yang Yong was the deputy commander.

"But at the same time I was appointed," he recounts, "I was also told to go to the military academy to study. So the actual responsibility of the army rested upon Yang Yong's shoulder."

The article contains many vivid details of Yang Yong's last days in the hospital. When the writer of the article went to see him, Yang Yong used to say: "I know my condition very well. You're a busy person. Please don't waste too much of your time on me."

When his conditions worsened and he even had difficulty speaking, he told the chief of General Staff: "Medicine is useless to me now. Tell the doctors not to use any more. Please don't waste any more of our country's money."

Today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY also carries two poems mourning for Yang Yong. One is by Ouyang Wen, a former general and Yang Yong's old friend. The other is written by Wei Chuantong, president of the Arts Institute of the People's Liberation Army.

ADVERTISING FOR PROFESSIONAL JOBS ADVOCATED

HK140340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Yu Liyun [0151 4539 0061]: "Advertising for Recruiting Personnel Is a Good Method"]

[Text] The four modernizations need qualified people. Presumably there will not be much dispute over this point. The situation at present is that on the one hand there is a shortage of qualified people, and various professions and trades need qualified people with special training who understand science and technology. On the other hand, many units still have an oversupply of qualified people and their talent is being wasted. Some people are not doing the work they have been trained for, and some actually have nothing much to do and cannot put their energies to use.

This condition is closely related to our cadre system and personnel system. For many years the cadres and all types of professionals required by various units have wholly been solved by adopting the method of unified deployment and assignment.

In appearance, this method seems to be very well planned and organized. In reality, as there are so many units and trades and so many cadres and professionals in the whole country, it is very difficult to completely meet actual needs by relying on unified deployment and assignment. In addition, the various unhealthy tendencies in personnel arrangements, which spread unchecked during the 10 years of turmoil, often resulted in "mismatching." Some units have not been able to get the people required but get instead a constant influx of unneeded people. Once a person is assigned to a certain unit, he can make it his lifelong occupation and it is very difficult to move him regardless of whether or not he is suitable for the job. Some units have kept their qualified people without making use of them, but when other units want them, they will not let them go. Facts have explained that this method of simply relying on unified deployment and assignment without permitting mobility may perhaps be desirable as a universally adopted system under certain conditions (such as satisfying the specific need of certain localities or units), but judging from the long-term needs of the four modernizations, it does not appear to be a good method.

The question of reforming the cadre system and the personnel system is a complicated one and needs a greater amount of research. However, one point can be affirmed. To make people work according to their ability, give full play to their ability and overcome various existing defects, we must give the employing units some decisionmaking power and also give the employees some decisionmaking power. This means that beside this channel of unified deployment and assignment, we must also allow some employing units to adopt the method of advertising for personnel based on their own requirements and selectively employ or engage the qualified people they need. We must also allow professionals in various fields to select suitable work posts based on their special skills and inclinations by means of sitting for examinations or applying for advertised positions.

In recent years, some localities or units have quite successfully adopted the method of advertising for recruiting professional personnel. This method has at least three major advantages. 1) The employing unit can directly meet the professional personnel, find out about each other and eliminate intermediary links. The condition of "mismatching" can be reduced or eliminated and qualified people can be used more rationally. 2) Advertising for recruiting personnel is neither restricted to a department nor to a locality. This has broken the barrier of "department ownership" and "unit ownership" on the cadre question, contributed to regulating surpluses and shortages and solved the problem of scientific and technical personnel urgently needed by some localities and units. 3) Since it is an advertisement for recruiting, both the employing unit and the applicant have the power to make their own decisions. The worker can be dismissed if work is unsatisfactory and he can resign if he is not happy with the work. This has not only broken the practice of the "iron rice bowl" but has also broken the restriction of not allowing mobility, and can better bring the initiative of the workers into play.

Naturally, advertising for recruiting personnel is not the only method. To solve the problems existing in the personnel system, we must still explore various methods and ways. The method of advertising for recruiting personnel must also be linked with reforms in other fields, especially in the field of the economic system, before we can really bring its positive role into play and avoid the possible emergence of abuses. However, in any case, the implementation of this method is on the whole an innovative step that will provide useful experience toward the total reform of the cadre system and the personnel system. People should think along this line to find more and better methods so that our cadres and various professional people will play their proper role, make full use of their wisdom and ability and contribute their energies to socialist construction.

BETTER RESULTS IN TREE PLANTING CALLED FOR

HK140558 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Better Results Must Be Produced From Year to Year in All-People Voluntary Tree Planting"]

[Text] The national all-people voluntary tree-planting work conference held by the Central Greening Committee has relayed an important written instruction by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on all-people voluntary tree planting: "It is necessary to persist in it for 20 years and do it in a better and more down-to-earth manner from year to year. In order to ensure substantial results, there should be a feasible system of inspection, punishments and rewards." This written instruction is of great significance in guiding further implementation of the resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC on launching an all-people voluntary tree-planting drive and the development of the all-people voluntary tree-planting drive.

Over the past year, people by the hundreds of millions have taken part in the all-people voluntary tree-planting drive. Leaders of the party and state, responsible persons of various provinces, municipalities directly under the central authorities and autonomous regions, commanders and fighters of the PLA, government functionaries, neighborhood residents, rural commune members and the broad section of youngsters have gone into action and made contributions to the great cause of making the country green. The extensive enthusiasm of the masses fully shows that launching a voluntary tree-planting drive and speeding up the course of making the country green completely accords with the aspirations of the people. So long as we persist in it for 20 or 50 years, the percentage of forest cover of our country will certainly be greatly raised and the outlook of our great motherland will certainly be greatly improved.

In the all-people voluntary tree-planting drive it is necessary to stress practical results. In the past, under the influence of the "leftist" ideas, we often raised a hue and cry or a big fanfare in launching the drive. This made it impossible to achieve practical results but brought about distressing waste. Many localities "plant trees year after year but no forests can be seen year after year." This phenomenon has been brought about in just this way. In last year's voluntary tree-planting drive we stressed adjustment of measures according to local conditions. Those localities which had favorable conditions should plant trees and those which did not have the necessary conditions should make active preparation. They should not pitch into the work in haste. The general situation was good. However, in some localities there was still the phenomenon of seeking formality and doing things perfunctorily. Therefore, ensuring that the work is being done in a down-to-earth manner and that it will achieve practical results constitutes a fundamental principle for guiding all-people voluntary tree planting and also a fundamental guarantee for achieving better results from year to year in all-people voluntary tree planting.

In order to do the work in a down-to-earth manner, it is necessary to improve not only the work style of the leadership but also the methods of work and pay attention to solving some specific problems in voluntary tree planting. For example, a considerable number of localities lack nursery stock, planning and technical guidance. If they fail to catch up with this work, it will also be impossible for them to achieve the anticipated aims and results. So long as the leadership pays attention to this work and makes an overall arrangement, it is not difficult to solve these problems. Last year, in order to make the capital green, institutions directly under the central authorities jointly set up an afforestation center at the Ming Tombs and organized 24 specialized teams, composed of 300 people each, to work for a week. The general plan was clear and definite and the tasks of each unit were also clearly set out.

They paid attention to both tree planting and cultivation of saplings, particularly the strengthening of organization work. In this way they prevented the emergence of "holdup" and waste when dispatching a large number of people to the mountains, protected the initiative of the masses and persisted in the long-term voluntary tree-planting drive.

We should conscientiously formulate and implement a set of feasible systems of inspection, punishments and rewards. It is necessary to commend those doing their work well, help those doing their work moderately and criticize those doing their work poorly. It is also necessary to educate and help those leaders who fail to perform their duties or relax their leadership. In serious cases it is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility. The key to the implementation of the system of inspection, punishments and rewards lies in the establishment of the responsibility system for the "planting, management and protection of trees" and the implementation of the contract system. The contract system really works in agriculture. In voluntary tree planting, it is also necessary to practice the contract system, fixing responsibility for the management and survival of trees.

In the new year, a new atmosphere and a new situation are emerging on all fronts in our country. In all-people voluntary tree planting, it is also necessary to make a new breakthrough and score new developments. The relevant leading bodies in various localities should make active preparations and carry out their jobs one by one in order to achieve greater achievements in the all-people voluntary tree-planting drive this year.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON BAOTOU'S VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

HK140341 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 83p 1

[Commentator's article: "What Baotou's Experience Tells Us"]

[Text] For large and medium-sized cities, the problem of vegetable production and supply has in recent years been a frequent subject of discussion. This newspaper and many other papers and magazines have come out with articles and comments of an explorative nature. But the state subsidies for vegetable operations in large and medium-sized cities have still been on the increase. Residents still have much to complain about over the supply situation. Those handling vegetable operations have a hard time of it. But they have often been subjected to criticism. They can not help bemoaning their fate, as they plead that theirs is a hard nut to crack.

After all, where does the crux of the matter lie? Baotou Municipality with a population of 1 million provides an eloquent answer: The main point lies in a bastion of iron existing in some comrades' minds. Once it is smashed through, the knotty problem will solve itself.

Can vegetable growing "contracted for on a household basis" guarantee adequate vegetable supplies for urban residents? Many comrades believe that only by following the old practice of allowing the department in charge of vegetables to take charge from beginning to end and keep a tight control over the links of production can we ensure adequate vegetable supplies being placed on the market. Contrary to this way of thinking, Baotou Municipality's practice of growing vegetables on "a household contract basis" shows that if the vegetable growing peasants are given autonomy, their enthusiasm and creativity can be brought into full play. In 1982, the Baotou Municipality residents' demand for vegetables was fully satisfied. In addition, large supplies were available for support of more than a dozen cities.

Will the growing of vegetables on "a household contract basis" give rise to an increase in price and a reduction in variety? Baotou's answer is "no."

The Baotou Municipal People's Government does not take a devil-may-care attitude when it comes to the control of vegetable production and sales. Instead, it arranges for production and sales by concluding contracts with production teams and peasants. With regard to price, it adopts a flexible approach. Vegetable growing peasants are allowed to keep and sell what exceeds their given production quota. But there is a selling price limit. In 1982, be it a state-run vegetable shop or the rural market, vegetable prices were stable and on the low side. Moreover, large supplies were available. There was also a great variety.

The might of the agricultural production responsibility system has been recognized by the people. The vegetable growing peasants in Baotou's suburbs asked with good reason: Are vegetable growing peasants also peasants? If they are, why are they denied autonomy? This shows that the vegetable growing peasants are very unwilling to live on state charity. The state gives subsidies for vegetables production and sales totaling several hundreds of million of yuan a year. The "burden" is really too heavy. It seems that we cannot prevent the suburbs of large and medium-sized cities from introducing the production responsibility system of growing vegetables on "a household contract basis." Of course, we should act with the features of different teams in mind. For example, those communes and brigades with a strong production capacity and a relatively high degree of mechanization need not necessarily resort to the method of concluding "contracts on a household basis." But these communes and brigades should similarly introduce a responsibility system suiting their own needs.

With the system of signing "contracts on a household basis" introduced, production will surely grow. How to better handle plans and sales, how to reduce the links of production, and so forth are problems that must be seriously studied and solved.

#### DISCUSSIONS ON MARXISM, HUMANITARIANISM CONTINUE

HK140415 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 83 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Li Lianke [2621 6647 4430]: "Discussions on 'Marxism and Humanitarianism' Over Recent Years"]

[Text] Over the past 3 years, according to statistics from 194 domestic newspapers and periodicals, 424 articles on humanitarianism have been published. Among them, some articles specially dealt with the relationship between Marxist philosophy and humanitarianism. The controversial issue is mainly whether there is Marxist humanitarianism. Here we will give excerpts of some main viewpoints from some representative articles and provide them for comrades who are concerned with this issue for reference.

After the "gang of four" was smashed, quite a few articles dealing with humanitarianism appeared in domestic newspapers and periodicals. But the articles which directly discussed the relationship between Marxism and humanitarianism did not appear until early 1980. FUDAN XUEBAO No 1, 1980 published an article by Huang Wansheng and Yin Jizuo entitled "A Trial Discussion on the Status of Revolution and Humanitarianism in Marxism." The article did not agree with the viewpoint that "emphasizing humanity, human values, human rights and human emancipation" "is equal to advocating the theory of historical idealism." The article advocated: "Without human activities, how can productive forces, relations of production and super-structure exist?" "As a form of the proletarian ideology, revolutionary humanitarianism, like historical materialism, takes the thesis that human nature is the sum total of all social relations as its fundamental starting point." This article held: "Revolutionary humanitarianism is a component part of the communist world outlook."

Almost at the same time as the publishing of the above article, Xing Benshi published his article "How To Recognize Humanitarianism" (in BAIKE ZHISHI No 1, 1980). This article did not agree with the viewpoint that "relates all questions involving humanity and viewpoints or remarks dealing with human nature to humanitarianism," nor did it agree with the viewpoint that "advocates that Marxism is no more than a link in the chain of the history of the development of humanitarianism." The author deemed that "humanitarianism has its specially defined implication in history and has distinct class attributes. It is not right to attribute some seemingly similar ideas and viewpoints to the category of humanitarianism." "The nation of humanitarianism emerged only after capitalist relations of exchange at equal value had been formed." The article also held: "Marxism and humanitarianism are two absolutely different ideological systems. The founders of Marxism established a scientific and materialist historical outlook. This historical outlook views history according to its original picture and treats social development as a natural process of history. It discards the historical idealist viewpoint which takes human nature as a supreme yardstick and has discovered the most essential aspect from historical phenomena -- the contradiction between productive forces and production relations -- which decides the development of history."

Six months later, Ru Xin published an article entitled "Is Humanitarianism Revisionism?" (in RENMIN RIBAO 15 August 1980). The author said: "Over the past 20 years, we have persistently treated humanitarianism as revisionism and launched numerous large-scale drives to criticize and condemn it." "But these criticism drives did not add more brilliance to Marxism; instead, its real spirit was distorted and some seriously detrimental results were brought about in practice." "In view of this, a serious question cannot but be posed: 'What kind of relationship exists between Marxism and humanitarianism?'" The article held: "Since the first day after its birth, Marxism has always taken the emancipation of mankind as its highest objective." "Materialist historical outlook and the theory of surplus value -- these epoch-making discoveries did not obliterate or weaken Marx's humanitarian ideas; conversely, they were strengthened because of being set on the base of real science." In addition, we should not be afraid to use humanitarianism because the bourgeoisie often use it.

Ru Xin's article gave rise to many articles agreeing with him or opposing him. Zhou Yuanbing's article "Human Nature and Humanitarianism" (in JIEFANG RIBAO 14 January 1981) was one of those in opposition to Ru Xin. The author said: "The forming of a Marxist world outlook precisely began with the criticism of Feuerbach's humanism." "Marx did not negate human nature and humanitarian morality, but obviously he related human nature and humanitarian morality to people's social relations." "It is not right to cite a few isolated remarks of the young Marx who was not then mature to negate and criticize Marx, who was a Marxist, and the basic principles of Marxism." The article refuted this, saying: "Some people say that the connotation of a concept can be expanded, narrowed and changed. Since mechanical materialism can be changed into dialectical materialism, why can we not vest humanitarianism with new connotations? This opinion simply confuses people. Can this be considered as science? The connotations of concepts in a science can indeed be expanded, narrowed and changed along with scientific practice, but this must be based on objective practice and be needed by practice. These changes cannot be commanded by some people's sudden inspiration. Scientific concepts are different from plasticine which can be shaped and reshaped easily."

In the column of the magazine XUEXI YUE TANSUO, discussions on the issue of humanitarianism have been conducted in a fairly concentrated way. Comrade Liu Mingzhong asked in his article "A Dialogue Concerning Humanitarianism" (in XUEXI YUE TANSUO No 1, 1981): "Is it not a practice of common sense in logic that a concept can be approached in a broad sense or in a narrow sense?" "Take communism and socialism as an example, can we say that these concepts can only be understood or used in one exclusive way?"

The article added: "Of course, the practice of Sartre and other people who used Marx' works in his early years to negate his works when he became mature is not right," but nor should "Marx' works in his mature years be used to negate his early works, because this is also the practice of setting the two sides against one another." It is necessary to "notice the continuity of the theory and viewpoints in Marx' works in these two periods."

In his article "Marxism and Humanitarianism" (in WENYI YANJIU No 3, 1981), Lu Meilin concentrated on such a question: Marx' humanitarian idea in his early years was Feuerbach's humanism. The article says: "Some articles discussing humanity and humanitarianism often cite Marx and Engels' works in their early years as the foundations of their arguments." "'The nature of a man is the man himself.' 'Treating things from the height of a real human question.' 'A man himself is the highest essence of a man.' The above three sentences are indeed from Marx and indeed reflected his thinking when he said this. But it should be noted that this was Feuerbach's humanist philosophical thinking which Marx accepted at first and criticized and discarded soon afterward. Later on, Engels explicitly point out: 'In the years before 1845 he had gradually approached the basic principles of historical materialism. But approaching these principles was by no means equal to completely attaining these principles.' 'The humanitarianism mentioned in the manuscript, in essence, meant humanism.' In his later years, 'Marx no longer used the word humanitarianism by linking it with his own communism.'"

RENWEN ZAZHI No 5, 1981 published Zhu Dazheng's article entitled "From Feuerbach's Humanism to Marxist Humanitarianism" which expounded the essential differences between young Marx' humanitarianism and Feuerbach's humanism and the further development of Marxist humanitarianism in his mature years. As for the first problem, the article says: "The man in Marx' mind is a man in reality, a man in society and a man existing in the development of history." "Beginning from the religious alienation and developing to the social alienation, Marx then traced the root of inhumanity from the religious area to the social area." "Different from Feuerbach, since Marx revealed that the root of inhumanity lay in the private ownership system and the capitalist system, he pointed out then that in order to sublate the alienation of humanity and achieve the 'resurrection of humanity,' it is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system and realize the emancipation of mankind as a whole, that is, to realize communism." As for the second question, the article says: "The establishment of historical materialism enabled the Marxist theory on human nature to be set on a scientific base." "The theory of surplus value reveals the secrets of capitalist exploitation and also reveals the deepest root of inhumanity." "The way to realize humanitarianism took the form of the theory of proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship in the mature Marxist works."

In December 1981, Xue Dezhen and Yang Zhou published their article "Marx' Theory on Humanity and Feuerbach's Humanism" in XUESHU YUEKAN. They also concentrated on analyzing the differences between Marxist humanitarianism and Feuerbach's humanism: "1) Marx criticized and transformed the starting point of Feuerbach's philosophy." Feuerbach proceeded from an 'abstract man', but Marx said: 'Our starting point is a man engaging in actual activities.'" "Marx said: 'Our starting point noticed that the first precondition for all human beings to subsist is the means of material life and that the first historical activity of mankind is labor production.'" "2) Marx extensively and intensively developed the notion of 'alienation' in Feuerbach's humanism." "Feuerbach's humanism, which took religious alienation as its main element, pointed out that the alienation of mankind was an abnormal and unfortunate thing in history and should be condemned in the viewpoint of morality." But by eliminating alienation, Marx meant to adopt an active elimination of private property and to realize communism. "3) The differences between Marx' and Feuerbach's stands were also reflected in the problems concerning the conditions, strength, steps, methods, ways and objectives for realizing the emancipation of mankind." "Marx did not talk emptyly about the emancipation of all mankind; instead he put forth the idea that the emancipation of all mankind should be achieved through the emancipation of the proletariat."

In early 1982, Ma Zemin, in his "An Analysis of the Philosophy Concerning Humanity" (in XUEXI YUE YANJIU No 1, 1982), put forward three main points for negating Marxist humanitarianism: 1) "By advocating the restoration of humanity's status in Marxist philosophy, those comrades do not mean humanity in reality, that is the sum total of all social relations; what they mean is merely the so-called 'humanity' inside the quotations marks as they say." 2) "The thesis that a man himself is the highest essence of a man was not made by Marx but by Feuerbach when criticizing religious theology." 3) "There exist various contradictions among the people under the socialist system. If every person insists that he himself is a 'supreme being' and the 'most respectable one,' how can a society be organized? How can there be a situation of stability and unity?" Discussing a 'man's' dignity, freedom, rights and well-being in an unrealistic way can only open the gate wide for anarchism and extreme egoism."

Feng Xianguang (in his article "On Marx' Use of the Concept 'Man'" in SHEHUI KEXUE YANJIU No 1, 1982) negated Marxist humanitarianism, saying: "It is not right to consider Marx as a humanitarianist because he used such concepts as 'human nature' in his works." "By using these concepts in 'Das Kapital' Marx was adopting a scientific research method in studying political economy. This is different from his early works and is no longer a quotation of a term in Feuerbach's humanism." "By viewing the places in 'Das Kapital' where Marx used such concepts as 'human being' and 'humanity,' we find that Marx used them to discuss general human labor by dissociating this from social relations. This cannot be taken as a proof that Marx affirmed humanity." "Here Marx only used 'human being' as an abstract concept and this does not mean that he recognized there existed a kind of uniform and abstract human beings in the world." "As this abstract thinking prescribed, they could not be traced as a kind of social being in the world."

In his article "Our Scientific Belief and Humanitarianism" published in WEN SHI ZHE No 3, 1982, Wang Fusan said: "Humanitarianism is a theory reflecting the private ownership system. It is a world outlook absolutely different from Marx' communism which takes the elimination of the private ownership system as the core." In his early works, Marx used the expression of humanitarianism and "called their own theory 'realistic humanitarianism' or 'real humanitarianism.'" "This showed that it was unavoidable that he had thinking limitations before he discovered the materialist historical outlook."

At the same time, the author also says: "The emancipation of individuality advocated by humanitarianism will inevitably contravene the principle of socialist spiritual civilization." "In a state under the proletarian dictatorship and under the democratic system which is under centralized guidance, 'individual freedom' without any limits cannot be allowed to wantonly develop." "In socialist universities, students must adhere to the principle of taking the needs of the state and the people as their first wish; the behavior of merely taking into consideration one's own future and value without regard to the needs of the state and the people can never be encouraged."

Starting from November 1981, in connection with the discussions on the novel "An, Human Beings!," WEN HUI BAO in Shanghai carried out a wide academic debate. During the discussions, Lin Jingyao expressed an opinion that seemed to be different from the two opposing ideas. (see "My Opinion on the Theory of Human Nature and Humanitarianism," WEN HUI BAO 8 February 1982). He said: "In some people's eyes, Marxism is totally unrelated to and even in absolute opposition to the theory of human nature and humanitarianism. This opinion is not true in both the history of Marxism and actual life." "Marxism includes the dialectical and historical materialist theory of human nature and humanitarianism. But the theory of human nature and humanitarianism are not the core of Marxism, nor are they the highest principle of Marxism. So there does not exist the so-called Marxist system of human nature theory and humanitarianism."

"Afterward, Marx and Engels always mentioned humanitarianism in a critical tone. How should we understand this phenomenon? In my opinion, this is because Marx and Engels had better concepts and categories to express their thinking and theory, so they no longer needed as they did before to use the theory of human nature and humanitarianism to show the way leading to the liberation of the proletariat."

In his article "Marxism and Humanitarianism Are Agreeable to Each Other" (WEN HUI BAO 12 April 1982), Ding Xueliang says: "The comprehensive development of human beings is always the goal that humanitarianism is seeking and has thus become its basic symbol." Marx in his "manuscript" "treated the realization of comprehensive human development the same as the realization of communist humanitarianism." "In 'Das Kapital,' he deems that communism is 'a social formation with the comprehensive and free development of every person as its basic principle.'" "The reason for Marxist criticism of the humanitarian school was because they advocated different ways to achieve 'the comprehensive development of human beings.' The humanitarian school relied on 'the strength of reason,' 'the development of conscience,' and 'universal fraternity.' But Marxism relies on the elimination of the private ownership system. In order to draw a line between himself and the humanitarian school, Marx gave up the term 'humanitarianism.' But what was discarded by Marx and Engels was merely the term 'humanitarianism,' and not its essence."

Wang Zhuisheng did not agree with Ding Xueliang's opinion. In his article "The Status of the Study of Human Beings in Historical Materialism" (in WEN HUI BAO 3 May 1982), he put forward a new viewpoint: "The difference between historical materialism and humanitarianism as a historical outlook does not lie in whether importance is attached to human beings, but lies in how to treat the relationship between human beings and historical laws."

Cai Yi published his article "On Humanism, Humanitarianism and the Theory of 'Humanized Nature'" in WENYI YANJIU No 8, 1982, saying: "Humanitarianism is a product of capitalism and a kind of bourgeois social ideology. In its ideological essence, it fundamentally contravenes Marxism and is incompatible with Marxism. This is first because the theory of common human nature, which is its theoretical foundation, basically takes the natural attributes of human beings as the human nature, so it neglects the social nature of human beings. ... This is absolutely in contradiction with historical materialism. Second, humanitarianism emphasizes the generality of human beings and denies the class characters of human beings. Since fraternity exists between one man and another, how can class struggle exist? Obviously, this theory is completely in contradiction with scientific communism."

It seems that the discussions about whether there is Marxist humanitarianism will continue.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO PRAISES WOMAN'S SELF-SACRIFICE

OW120541 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 10 Jan 83

[JIEFANGJUN BAO 10 January commentary: "The Spirit of Self-Sacrifice, a Lofty Quality of Revolutionary Fighters"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: We must continue to maintain and carry forward the fine traditions of our people's armed forces and strengthen and improve their ideological and political work so that every member will have a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice, strong sense of discipline and revolutionary style of work.

This is a requirement every cadre and fighter must strive to meet. In the past, numerous revolutionaries of the older generation who feared no difficulty or hardship or bloodshed or sacrifice, advanced wave upon wave under heavy fire. It was precisely because of their efforts and self-sacrifice that the victory of the revolutionary war was won and New China was founded. From now on, we must continue to carry forward such revolutionary traditions as theirs and be brave in making self-sacrifices in order to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization and in the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of our armed forces.

(Zhang Yiping) is a model in carrying forward the spirit of self-sacrifice. Resolutely adhering to her chosen course, she has settled down in a border area and has worked hard there for the interests of the people. Every comrade should learn from her ardent love for and loyalty to the party, the people and the socialist motherland, from her determination to go where conditions are hardest, from her spirit of being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts and giving no thought to personal gains or losses, from her willpower to surmount difficulties and from her attitude toward love and marriage.

The commentary says: The self-sacrificing spirit of being ready to devote one's youth to building a border area stems from one's sense of responsibility for the historic mission of the present younger generation and from one's firm scientific conviction in the communist cause. Each generation has its own historic responsibility. It is determined by historical conditions that we Chinese of the 20th century have to bear more hardships and that we must be ready to make necessary sacrifices for the interests of the people.

When one has a sense of historic responsibility and firm faith in the communist cause, one will be able to stand firm in the face of setbacks and difficulties, to work in high spirits and to be ready to make any personal sacrifices, including one's life.

Comrade (Zhang Yiping) put it well: Personal comfort is insignificant. The border areas are poor and backward, and they need us to build them. Once one embarks on a rough road, one must follow it through no matter what happens.

She made such bold remarks, but, more importantly, she relentlessly repudiated the philistine theory of personal material benefits with her actual deeds of pursuing her ideals. (Zhang Yiping) is a good daughter nurtured by our party and army. She and thousands of other young people like her are the pillar of our country and the hope of our nation.

#### NATIONAL POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEETING HELD

OW140607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- China is giving priority to the expanding urban telephone service in 12 big cities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou, Wen Minsheng, minister of posts and telecommunications, announced at a national conference now going on in Beijing.

The minister said some 250,000 telephone lines, 1,250 trunk circuits and 2,600 automatic toll switching trunks will be added in cities throughout China this year.

The conference is being held consistent with the findings of the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party that posts and telecommunications is still a weak link in the country's developing national economy and should be strengthened.

In the past two years, the minister said, China installed 400,000 telephones [words indistinct] toll trunks and expanded the service of microwave circuits. It has successfully carried out domestic satellite communications and television transmission experiments, involving the ground stations in Beijing, Hohhot and Urumqi, by using a satellite operated by international telecommunications satellite organizations over the Indian Ocean region.

The minister added that between 1981 and 1982, international telephone calls increased by 46 percent, telex services by 50 percent and international trunks by 57 percent. The number of cities with telex service have grown from three in 1980 to 14 last year, and more trunk lines have been added. Semi-automatic circuits have [been] set up with eight countries and regions and waiting time for an international telephone call has been shortened from one hour in the past to less than 15 minutes at present. In addition, a high-speed facsimile service between Beijing and Japan has been set up and the international express mail service expanded to 14 countries and regions.

Wen Minsheng urged posts and telecommunications departments across the country to improve management and services, the international communication facilities in ports and cities, which are open to foreign countries and regions, in particular.

While developing cities' telephone service, attention should be paid to improving the rural posts and telecommunications, the minister said.

#### Progress in Fujian

OW121034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Construction of a long distance telephone cable totalling 1,300 kilometers and a microwave circuit are under way in Fujian Province, according to Sun Yunyue, deputy director of the provincial bureau of posts and telecommunications.

Speaking at a national conference of posts and telecommunications now in progress here, he said the construction is aimed at increasing the province's communications capacity and coping with expanding tourism and foreign trade in Fujian, the home of many overseas Chinese and a busy coastal area for importing and exporting business.

Some 21,000 automatic dialing telephone lines have been added to Fujian's cities since 1980, the deputy director said, adding that this has helped bring the provincial total to 101,000 telephone lines in the province.

Up to now, service facilities along one-third of the planned long distance telephone cable -- linking the newly developed industrial regions and port cities in the coastal areas -- have been completed and put into operation. Other parts of the project are scheduled to go into operation by 1990.

Construction of the telecommunications facilities is funded mainly by Fujian Province with state financial help, he said at the conference attended by various provincial directors of the trade.

Fujian has imported stored program controlled digital switching equipment from Japan and installed it in Fuzhou, the capital of the province, with 10,000 local telephone lines and 500 toll trunks and a billing computer system. These sets of equipment feature such functions as international direct dialing, national direct dialing, abbreviated calls and call waiting.

Fujian expects to import another digital switching equipment from Japan this year. The equipment is scheduled to be installed in Xiamen, one of China's special economic zones.

Fujian Provincial Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications is training technicians for the development of communications.

#### FIRST CARBON SPECTRAL DATA BANK ESTABLISHED

OW121022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, January 12 (XINHUA) -- A group of six scientists in Henan Province has developed China's first carbon spectral nuclear magnetic resonance data bank, the province's science and technology commission announced here today.

Thanks to the bank, chemists say they are now able to rapidly identify the structural composition of a known chemical compound, utilizing complex computer technology.

A panel of scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, research institutes of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Qinghua University and Nankai University have appraised the bank and concluded that it is quite advanced in some aspects and its indexing method is ingenious.

The data bank, which introduces computation into chemical research, is one of the key projects listed in the 1978-1985 national program for the development of sciences.

The bank is also of great importance for research in organic, polymer, pharmaceutical and biological chemistry and medicine.

Already stored in the bank are data of standard spectra of more than 600 natural compounds. Project scientists plan to expand the memory so as to make it compatible with large and medium-size computers.

#### LIGHT INDUSTRY INCREASES CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT

OW140908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- China's light industrial output value reached 281.1 billion yuan in 1982, an increase of 5.6 percent over 1981, according to preliminary figures released by the State Statistical Bureau.

In the 1979-1981 period, China's light industrial output grew at an average annual rate of 14 percent. The profits and taxes the industry turned over to the state accounted for roughly one-third of the state revenue in the three years.

On the basis of this growth, production of sugar in 1982 rose 5.3 percent (reaching 3.33 million tons), cloth 5.9 percent (15.1 billion meters), woolen fabrics 8.9 percent (123.1 million meters) and beer 26.9 percent (1.15 million tons).

In 1982 China produced 12.7 million sewing machines, 24.1 million bicycles and 33.2 million wristwatches. The 1982 outputs of these goods, known as "the three popular items" in China, were 2.4 to 2.8 times that of 1978.

To speed up the growth of light industry to cater to the rising purchasing power of the people has been one of the major aims of the readjustment of China's national economy since 1979. The influx of light industrial products has turned the long-standing seller's market into a buyer's market.

At present people are free to buy most of the light industrial goods that required coupons a few years ago and the few exceptions include pure cotton cloth and brand name bicycles and sewing machines. The customers, faced with more and a wider variety of choices, select those with better designs and styles and goods with outdated designs are left unwanted.

Yang Po, minister of light industry, said recently: "Light industrial goods have a vast market in China with a population of over one billion. On the whole, there is no surplus of consumer goods and many more years of great efforts are needed before the market demand can be fully met. At present, it is important for us to produce goods in wider varieties and send them where they are needed.

Focus has been on increasing the variety and improving the designs of products to meet the rising level of consumer demand.

China can now mass produce sophisticated mechanical and electronic wristwatches. Textiles, ready-made clothes, furniture, radio sets, cassette recorders, refrigerators of new designs are being turned out.

While stepping up the production of commodities in great demand, the government has taken measures to curtail the production of goods without a market to ensure the healthy development of light industry.

#### MECHANIZED COAL MINE WORKFACE BOOSTS OUTPUT

OW140605 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA) -- The average monthly output of China's fully mechanized coal mine workface topped 34,000 tons, equal to advanced foreign counterparts, according to reports issued today by the Chinese Ministry of Coal Industry.

China's major coal mines, which have 138 such workfaces, produced 350 million tons of coal last year, 54 percent of the national total, the ministry said. The fully mechanized workfaces in these major mines produced nearly 70 million tons of coal, about 20 percent of the total cut by the major mines, it added.

Four such workfaces produced 4.13 million tons of coal last year, equalling to the annual putput of four large mines, the ministry said.

Mechanized coal cutting was introduced in China's coal industry in the early 1970s. Training courses have been instituted since then to help miners and technicians with what is required for the operations.

#### GONGREN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON TRADE UNION WORK

HK121012 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Pluck Up the Spirit and Strive To Open Up a New Phase of Trade Union Work"]

[Text] The year 1983 is the first year after the 12th CPC National Congress called for the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. At the beginning of this year we enthusiastically recommend to trade union workers all over the country the achievements and experiences gained by the organizations at various levels under the Mudanjiang municipal trade union in creating a new situation in their work.

Mudanjiang is a medium-sized industrial city in Heilongjiang Province. Originally, the trade union work in this city was the same as the work in other cities. However, the broad masses of trade union cadres and activists in this city, especially the leading bodies of the municipal federation of trade unions, have firmly relied on the leadership of the party and made great efforts to win support from various areas. They have emancipated their minds and set higher demands on themselves. Through breaking with old conventions and actively and quietly immersing themselves in hard work over the past 2 years or so, they have greatly improved their work and created a new situation in trade union work. From this example we can see clearly that a new situation can be created in trade union work, like in the work on all other fronts. Lacking confidence in this does not accord with the demands of the new situation and is entirely groundless.

With regard to how a new situation will be created in trade union work, no uniformity should be imposed since conditions vary from place to place. It must be created in light of the concrete conditions in various districts, cities, factories, and enterprises. However, any trade union organization which wants to achieve great progress and create a new situation should possess a good mental attitude, a correct guiding ideology and a good work style, like the cadres and activists in the Mudanjiang municipal federation of trade unions possess.

Without aspiration and ideals and without the sense of responsibility and imperative-ness, it will be impossible to create a new situation in trade union work. The working class is the leading class in our country. The status of this class has a decisive bearing on our socialist modernization construction, including the building of material and spiritual civilizations. Our party has always paid great attention to the status of the working class and the work in this respect. The trade union is a mass organization of the working class. It is entrusted with an important task of doing a good job among the masses of workers. In light of the new situation, the 12th CPC National Congress set a new demand for trade union work. It required that the trade union become a strong link between the party and the masses of workers. Trade union workers must have a strong sense of responsibility and realize that doing a good job in this respect is needed by our party and the masses and that our work is still far from being done well. They must make up their minds to make greater contributions to the party's cause and the workers' movement.

Either in a district or in a factory and enterprise, the key to whether a new phase can be opened up and a new atmosphere be created in trade union work is whether its trade union can actively carry out its work and make achievements. Of course, doing a good job in trade union work cannot be separated from objective conditions. It needs the support of the party committees, leaders and various areas. But in the final analysis, we must not wait for the coming of the objective conditions. They must be created by our own efforts. When we have made the greatest efforts, unfavorable objective conditions can also be changed into favorable conditions. Without efforts, good objective conditions will be of no help. It was through their great efforts that the comrades in the Mudanjiang federation of trade unions won support from various areas, created a "favorable cycle" and prevented the "vicious cycle." This fundamental experience merits our careful study and consideration.

An important criterion to judge whether a new prospect has been opened up is whether the broad masses have been closely united, whether the party's policies and principles have become the real practice of the masses and whether the feelings, views and demands of the masses are promptly reported to the party and the rights and interests of the masses protected. To this end, the trade union cadres must acquire a good work style of maintaining close ties with the masses.

They must often live with the masses, make friends with them, serve them wholeheartedly, do them good turns and share their cares and burdens. If one just sits in one's office all day long and finds out about the situation through reading materials and hearing reports instead of finding out what the masses are thinking and how they are working and living through making contacts with them, one will be unable to work out effective measures and make realistic suggestions, and will be unable to create a new situation in one's work. The trade union can win the confidence and support of the broad masses of people, become stronger and play an important role in various aspects only when it goes deep among the masses. It will accomplish nothing at all if it is divorced from the masses. All trade union organizations must make great efforts to overcome the vital shortcoming of being divorced from the masses and establish close ties with the masses. Only when this problem is solved can the trade union work be really active and take on a new look.

Over the past few years, as a result of bringing order out of chaos, trade union work has been developed with a faster pace. Many places have accumulated and summed up good experiences in carrying out trade union work under the new situation. In some other places, there are also trade unions like the Mudanjiang federation of trade unions. This provides an important basis for creating a new situation in trade union work. We must conscientiously sum up our experiences, learn from each other, advance side by side and work hard to create a new situation in trade union work all over the country.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON ZHOU ENLAI, INTELLECTUALS

OW081224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- A GUANGMING DAILY article today calls for serious study of the late Premier Zhou Enlai's statements on intellectuals in order to improve the party's present leadership in this respect.

Entitled "Zhou Enlai and Intellectuals", the article describes the late premier as "an eminent party leader who best understood intellectuals and was greatly respected by them."

Zhou Enlai's evaluation of the Chinese intellectuals during the socialist period from a Marxist viewpoint is a major contribution to the party, the article says.

The article recounts that, at a party Central Committee meeting in 1956, the premier pointed out that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals became government workers serving socialism were -- and should therefore be considered -- part of the working class. He said it was a sectarian tendency within the party to underestimate the strides made by intellectuals, and deny the fact that they are part of the working class. This is a view Zhou Enlai held until his death.

He always encouraged intellectuals to improve their proficiency, the article adds.

Zhou Enlai regarded intellectuals as "the most precious treasure of the country" and called for full utilization of their professional knowledge in China's socialist construction.

He assigned concrete tasks to scientists, making clear their targets and role in socialist construction, and attached great importance to their achievements. That is why he enjoyed deep respect of the intellectuals the article says.

He was always concerned with the improvement of the working and living conditions of the scientists and scholars, the article continues. He held that providing scientists with books, data, equipment and assistants were not minor matters. Whenever he visited units he would help solve problems for them. The late premier maintained that scientists and writers with achievements were entitled to people's respect and commensurate rewards. He approved of admitting more qualified intellectuals to the Communist Party.

The article says that since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, efforts have been made to correct the "left" tendency regarding the intellectual work, but it is still necessary to learn from Zhou Enlai's experience so as to further improve the party's leadership of intellectuals, the article concludes.

Meanwhile, today's WORKERS' DAILY carries an article entitled "Warmth in a Veteran Scientist's Heart," in which Hua Luogeng, China's leading mathematician recalls the late premier's solicitude for scientists.

The scientist writes, "Premier Zhou never treated intellectuals as outsiders but evinced a deep affection for them." During the ten chaotic years of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1967), the premier had written to protect a large number of scientists. Hua Luogeng recalls that when he had a heart attack while working in northeast China, the late premier sent two doctors from Beijing and Shanghai to take care of him. And it was the premier's solicitude that made it possible for him to popularize his "optimization" method of management in a dozen provinces and autonomous regions -- despite the disruptions of those years. The late premier put great store by the knowledge of intellectuals, because he knew they were indispensable to the development of production, Hua Luogeng adds.

Few people now disdain science as did the gang of four, but ignorant prejudices against intellectuals still exist, the mathematician writes. It is therefore necessary to study the party's policy and Premier Zhou's instructions concerning intellectuals.

Hua Luogeng says experience of 20 years has convinced him that workers and peasants welcome intellectuals so long as they make efforts to become a part of them.

He also expresses the belief that unity between workers, peasants and intellectuals will surely bring rapid development to China's modernization program.

#### DEMOCRATIZATION OF LITERARY, ART ORGANS PROMOTED

OW072140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Xun, permanent secretary of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, today said creative circles should streamline their operations.

He said the national and local federations should adopt methods that will embody fuller democracy in electing leadership and he felt a rotating leadership could be an alternative for consideration.

He said the primary aim would be to overcome bureaucracy, meaning not simply cutting staff but, more importantly, institutionalization of the mass character of the organizations.

Literary and art circles at all levels, Zhao said, should attempt to function less as government departments and more as mass organizations for writers and artists. The federations should not be simply "another culture ministry".

Unless reform is carried out, he said, it will be impossible to create a new situation in literature and art. Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, made the same urge last week.

Zhao Xun was speaking at today's opening of a nine-day working conference of the federation. It is attended by 100 leaders of local federations, national associations and central government representatives who will discuss tasks for 1983.

Reviewing last year's literary and art production, Zhao said the artists have shown high enthusiasm for the results of the Communist Party's 12th National Congress. The study of the congress documents would continue this year, he said, with emphasis on solving practical problems.

Zhao said the federation will promote the mass character of Chinese literature and art through forums, exhibitions and awards, paying greater attention to the peasants and children.

Lin Mohan, vice-chairman of the federation, said the organization has the two-fold task of organizing artists and writers to serve the people and socialism on one hand, and of serving the artists and writers themselves on the other.

#### HE JINGZHI URGES MAINTAINING CULTURAL IDENTITY

OW061312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA) -- He Jingzhi, a leader in Communist Party propaganda work, considers it "an important component of party and state policy on literature and art to maintain the national identity of literature and art."

In an article entitled "Literature and Art in New Period Must Maintain National Identity" published in today's GUANGMING DAILY, the deputy-director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee says the development of socialist literature and art depends to a considerable degree on "how well we solve this problem."

National identity was one of the hallmarks of new culture since the May Fourth Movement of 1919, he says, but some now have a mistaken notion that literature and art in the new period should be "modern".

If China's culture loses its national identity and, above all, fails to serve the people and socialism, what difference will there be between socialist culture and the capitalist one, he asks.

Moreover, maintaining national identity does not mean refusing international intercourse or rejecting fine traditions of other cultures. The national tradition should evolve instead of standing still, he adds.

He Jingzhi calls for greater attention to the study and promotion of national literature and art to help some young people fully appreciate the history of our nation and culture. Literary and art critics and theoretical researchers also have the task of educating the audience.

He Jingzhi said he also expects study to be creative. Here, he says, two things should be done: one is creatively collate and carry on the rich cultural heritage of our nation, accumulated over the past several thousand years. The other is to study and sum up China's revolutionary literature and art and the present literary and art practice.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS AT GAN CISEN MEMORIAL

OW140648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1530 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- The memorial meeting for Gan Cisen, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and concurrently its deputy secretary general, and vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this afternoon. It was announced at the memorial meeting that in accordance with his wishes, the CPC Central Committee recognized Comrade Gan Cisen posthumously as a regular CPC member.

Comrade Gan Cisen, a fine revolutionary intellectual and staunch revolutionary fighter, was born in Wan County, Sichuan, in 1914. He died as a result of sudden heart disease on 9 December 1982 in Beijing.

Gan Cisen showed interest in the revolution in his youth and plunged himself into the anti-Japanese national salvation movement in 1937. He did a great deal of work for the revolution during the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war. He was also a progressive writer and economist.

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the memorial meeting for Comrade Gan Cisen this afternoon, at which Qu Wu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen and Shi Liang, responsible comrades of the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, various democratic parties and groups and organizations concerned.

More than 400 people attended the memorial meeting including Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Hu Qili, Zhu Xuefan, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, Cheng Zihua, Qian Changzhao and Yang Jingren and responsible persons of departments concerned, other personages and Gan Cisen's friends.

FEDERATION OF TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS HOLDS SESSION

OW300246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- The first executive council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots held its second session from 24 to 28 December in Beijing. The session decided to even more comprehensively rally Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, create a new situation in doing the work of the federation and make fresh contributions to the reunification of the motherland and the development of the four modernizations program in China in the new year.

Attending the session were more than 70 people including the council members of the federation, various responsible persons of the federation in various provinces and municipalities as well as some Taiwan compatriots who have recently returned to China to settle down.

The session discussed and endorsed the summing-up report made by Chairman Lin Liyun of the federation, on behalf of the executive council, regarding the work of the federation in 1982. The report pointed out: During the past year since the founding of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the federation has maintained extensive ties with Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, and preliminarily opened up a new prospect. The branches of the federation in various localities have made fairly rapid progress. Now, the federation has set up branches in 17 provinces and municipalities. Similar branches will be set up in two more provinces. Various localities have made fairly rapid progress and scored remarkable achievements in implementing the policy regarding Taiwan compatriots. Taiwan compatriots were taken good care of by the local people's governments. These governments have received several hundred Taiwan compatriots residing in foreign countries and on the island of Taiwan who have returned to China to visit their relatives, tour various places and give lectures. They have introduced to the Taiwan compatriots the actual situation on the mainland of the motherland, facilitated the exchange of ideas and enhanced mutual friendship. They have also coordinated with the departments concerned to sponsor the "Voice of the Straits Music Concert," the "Exhibition of Patriotic Poems and Paintings from Taiwan Compatriots in Memory of Their Homeland", as well as various tea parties and forums, and to write and edit the "Chinese Dictionary of Place Names (for Taiwan)" and the VOICE OF TAIWAN magazine which will be published soon to serve Taiwan compatriots residing abroad.

The session discussed and endorsed the arrangements made for the work of the federation in 1983. It had decided to even more comprehensively rally Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, help the party and the government further implement the policy on dealing with Taiwan compatriots, firmly strengthen education among the young people from the Province of Taiwan, warmly receive the Taiwan compatriots who have returned to China from Taiwan or foreign countries to visit their relatives, tour various localities and facilitate cultural and academic exchanges, and work hard to create a new situation in doing the work of the federation.

The session also elected Chen Hong and We Tinghua as additional council members.

#### CHEN YUN ON STORYTELLING, BALLAD SINGING

HK130925 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Talks by Chen Yun [7115 0061]: "On Storytelling and Ballad Singing" -- (from November 1959 to June 1982) -- from Wenhua Yishu publishing house]

#### 1

[Text] The language of storytelling and ballad singing, compared to other literary forms is more precise and terse especially in that the style itself involves certain characteristics found only in oral presentations.

This form of art must be developed and make its way to the masses of workers and peasants.

If the masses of workers and peasants can grasp the arts of storytelling and ballad singing, they can use the forms to educate themselves, to create their own works of art and in turn develop ballad singing to a rich degree. From a talk given at 25 November 1959 meeting of the Hangzhou and Zhejiang ballad singers.

#### 2

Artists must diligently create new works of art that are a reflection of the time. We can't always sing of war. Presently, jet planes will soon be outdated.

The new must always be created and if we can only improve by 30 percent, I will applaud loudly. I don't reject the old, but the new must be added to it. We have to learn to walk on two legs. If we have 10 new productions in a year, it is already quite remarkable. It is obvious that if we examine the works presently popular in the theater, there are no more than 20 of them, such as "Gong Yuan" [1362 1841] "Du Shi Niang" [2629 0577 1224] "Zhan Changsha" [2069 7022 3097] etc. If for every new year we created one new work, in 10 years we would be richer by ten. Of the ten works currently being staged, five are recent works and five are old works and that's marvellous. Typical new works are not always up to scratch, but they embody vitality.

I have not heard many new productions, though I have heard "Lin Hai Xue Yuan" [2651 3189 7185 0626] and "Ye Huo Chun Feng Dou Gu Cheng" [6851 3499 2504 7364 2435 0657 1004]. These are all taken from literary works and as such have been abridged and adapted. A work for reading and a work for ballad singing are two different things. The latter must be given vivid expression and exaggerated. Story lines have to be changed to suit their purposes and that which must be emphasized should really stand out. One requires change and one requires exaggeration. One way is to delete, one way is to add to something, and finally, there is copying. You must be brave to add to something, you must be brave to delete something. Wu Zian told "The Story of the Sui and Tang Dynasty" and did it in 10 days, 9 days of which he spent retelling the chapter on the martial arts contest, exaggerating that which need to be exaggerated as he went along. For vivid descriptions of something and not just plain narrative, we need exaggeration not only of form, but of expression. In storytelling and ballad singing the performers must enable the audience to hear the tear drops fall. That's marvellous and that's what the old gentleman created. From a talk given at the 15 May 1960 meeting of Hangzhou, Shanghai and Suzhou ballad singers.

## 3

Understand the audience's psychology. They come to hear ballad singing first of all for cultural and recreational entertainment, and not for political lectures. When giving lectures, we should also inject humor. The object of ideological education must be reached through artistic means. At present, not enough attention is paid to the alternations of amusing tricks in ballad singing. Too many amusing tricks in traditional works have been deleted. There are relatively few amusing tricks in new works which have the defect of being too serious.

From the 14 February 1961 talk to comrades of the literary and art office of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

## 4

Storytelling is the people's art. They demand that the story has a beginning, an end and that the characterization is good. Therefore in the past, one of the popular plots was this: "A poor scholar and a young lady pledge in the latter's garden to get married without the permission of their parents. The scholar later comes first in the highest imperial examination and marries the young lady under imperial order. The story ends with a happy reunion." "Yang Nai Wu" [2799 0035 2976] has been performed for 40 years and the story ends with Yang Nai Wu being exonerated from false accusation. Qin Jiwen has been telling the story of "Meng Lijun" [1322 7787 0689]. From beginning to end it is also a story in which good men are honored. The people watching it have the same psychology; that is, good people suffering a misfortune will always turn ill luck into good. Most of the traditional stories are like that, such as "Miao Jin Feng" [2249 6855 7685], "Luo Jin Shan" [5507 6855 2082], "San Xiao" [0005 4562], "Shuang Jin Ding" [7175 6855 6928] and "Zhen Zhu Ta" [3791 3796 1044] etc, wherein all the leading characters triumph in the end.

But plays and novels are two different things. If we watch a tragedy for 3 hours this is quite suitable, and if we listen to a medium-length tragic story for 2 or 3 hours this is also fine, but this wouldn't do for a lengthy tragic story. We cannot endure listening to a tragic story for 7 or 8 days which just describes good people having bad luck. A majority of the themes for new programs are adapted from new novels. Most of these novels depict the past revolutionary deeds and reflect the arduous struggles of the times. A majority of our writers nowadays can only write this kind of work. But if we reflect on this for a moment, is it necessary to always write about so much suffering? As to the ballad style of songs and stories, not so many need to die, the protagonist doesn't necessarily have to die. In this way the hope of the people is expressed, and that is true to real life. The revolution was arduous, but we did win victory in the revolution. Some people sacrificed themselves, but 600 million people were the victors, the laboring masses were victorious, the proletariat was victorious. Do you not feel a story that ends victoriously conforms to the law of history? In every revolutionary period people sacrificed themselves and suffered greatly. We need this kind of thematic treatment in our literature to educate the young, so that they do not forget history and forget how hard it is to win political power. However, we cannot only write about the side of bloodshed and martyrdom, we must write about the side of victory so as to inspire the people. In "Lin Hai Xue Yuan," Yang Zirong originally dies, but in the novel he doesn't die and this is good depiction. We see this in a novel; why not in a popular ballad; why couldn't we do the same with the story's construction? Treat death as though it were not final, and this is like history itself. Many individuals were martyrs, but the class was victorious. The present generation today are the living manifestation of their comrades that died for them. From a talk given at a meeting of the Shanghai people's ballad singing group, 25 April 1961.

## 5

Ballad singing and storytelling should be continually reformed and developed, but never lose its inherent characteristics.

It should reflect actual struggles and does well in taking modern stories as its themes. This is a demand of the time; it is a demand of the revolution.

Of course we are not trying to rule out the traditional ballad singing themes and polish them for use in the future, but we should enthusiastically promote new stories at present.

From "Several Suggestions on Ballad Singing" 13, June 1977.

## 6

We should write our books, train our people and get on the right path. In the past artists made every effort to improve their artistic skills. In improving our artistic skills, we have to be very concentrated in our efforts, diligent, and we should also have competitions.

Do not let ballad singing influence the youth, let the youth influence it. We should not spoil the youth by spoonfeeding them this art; let the youth improve upon it. When the young people are refined and disciplined, then they are intelligent and sensitive artists.

In composing new storytelling and ballad singing programs, art also needs improvement. The old too must be revised, but let's not follow unorthodox ways; let's follow the right path. If good things are found in unorthodox ways, we may assimilate them after reforming them.

We must use the right kind of art to eliminate unorthodox ways and to guide and improve the standards of the audience.

From a talk given to comrades of the Shanghai people's ballad singing group, 5 April 1981.

## 7

We must strengthen the management of cultural theatres and artists. The art of storytelling is to educate the people. Artists must have a sense of responsibility, because they exercise great influence in the minds of the young people and the rural and urban masses. In short, on the one hand management should be reinforced and unhealthy elements in art should be prohibited; on the other hand, performing artists should enhance their ideological and educational standards and their sense of responsibility. Performing programs must have the purpose of inspiring the masses. Unhealthy works are worse than "The Tower of the Pearl" and "The Jade Dragonfly." Unhealthy stories and books are harmful to youth.

Reviews must be reinforced. Presently there is nowhere to publish articles on ballad singing and storytelling. Old artists should be organized to write reviews, because they know what is what. People outside this discipline are not capable; only experts can say what is good, and what is not so good. In the matter of art, they should be the ones to speak.

We must reinforce theoretical research of ballad singing and storytelling, and newspapers and periodicals should publish these articles.

From a talk given to a Hangzhou meeting of Shanghai, Zhejiang and Suzhou ballad singers on 1 May 1982.

## 8

"True Feelings and 'Fervor'," the Shanghai people's balladsinging troupe's production, is a good medium-length work. It is good for the young people. It can deepen young people's understanding. It accords with the times and is very instructive for the broad masses of youths. Given the basis of this work, can we not consider making it a play? When it is adapted into a play, the original meaning should remain unchanged. However, its artistic treatment should accord with the characteristics of each type of play.

From a letter to Comrade Deng Liqun, 11 June 1982.

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